

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1919

No. 64

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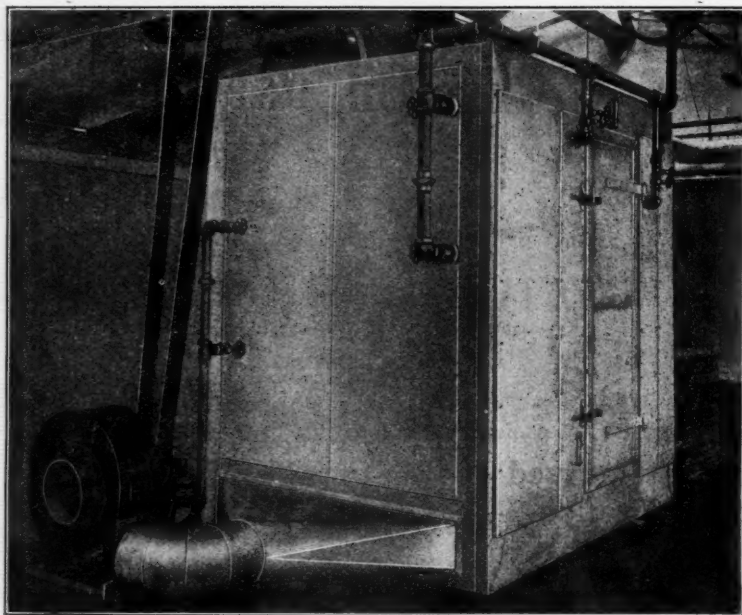
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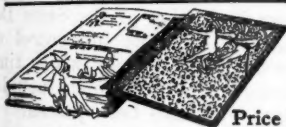
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Inefficiency of Labor

The report of the Merchants Association of New York on the industrial situation in this city plainly shows the inefficiency of labor, and the high cost of the turnover experienced by manufacturers who employ a large force and suffer by the restless element which is constantly leaving employment in the search for easy jobs at high wages. Many manufacturers reported that the floating labor is largely made up of foreigners without any sense of loyalty or honor, who leave without notice. The expense of replacing these men, and the indifference of workers in general, has greatly increased the cost of production. It is said that more men are required now to do the same work than were necessary before the war and one employer places the ratio at 10 to 6, ten men being employed where six performed the work previously.

In piece work it is noticeable that production has decreased. In one factory where 1,500 articles were made during a day, four years ago, the output now is only 1,000. The rate per piece is three times the rate in 1914, but this fact seems to be working to the disadvantage of the manufacturer because the piece worker can maintain his standard of living without working as many hours as he did when wages were low. He takes more time off, and owing to the labor shortage in many industries the worker realizes that his employer cannot afford to discharge him for laziness, and production falls off because of this general indifference to the employer's interests. In cases where the hours of work were reduced about 10 per cent, production was nearly 20 per cent less almost immediately. Summing up the situation it was found that in general employees in factories are not more than 60 per cent as productive as before the war. The effect on prices which the consumer must pay does not need to be explained.

War-Order Brokers

Not the least interesting of many problems affecting American manufacturers during the War was that presented by the activities of the so-called "War-order brokers." Soon after the beginning of the War, the various Allies sent officials to this country to buy needed supplies, whereupon many men who lived by their wits sought introduction to those agents and made a business of entertaining them and being seen with them. After developing an apparent intimacy, they sought out manufacturers and, on the strength of a professed ability to influence the placing of buying orders, obtained loosely worded letters promising commissions on such orders as they might secure.

Having gotten these letters, their after efforts

were directed by seeming negotiations to so batten on to the situation that if, later, orders came in any manner to the particular manufacturer they could persuade him that they had turned the trick or, at least, have specious grounds for claiming a commission from him.

By the beginning of 1915, hundreds of these brokers in this city were busily engaged in developing the impression among manufacturers that without their influence the latter could not deal with buying officials and in seeing to it that so far as possible every order should be burdened with their commission claim. Their activities were largely responsible for the later concentration of foreign buying in the hands of New York bankers, who, on assuming this function, invariably refused to talk to brokers or deal with manufacturers using them. Their activities also caused Congress, upon our entry into the War, to act against such commissions on United States contracts, and caused the War Department to incorporate in their forms of contracts an assurance that no commissions had been created against them. Before the manufacturers had discovered the real situation, hundreds of letters were afloat which later formed the basis of claims against any manufacturer getting an order. The latter generally resisted these demands, and many of them, some in staggering figures, are now claiming the attention of courts and juries.

After a trial in the Federal Court of this District lasting six weeks, a jury recently returned a verdict for the manufacturer in one such case involving a claim of over \$3,000,000. The company is to be congratulated upon the stand it has taken, because it is understood that other corporations and firms have compromised similar cases and paid large sums rather than take the case to trial. The company's action is beneficial to the entire chemical industry. A careful study of the case shows the ease with which a plausible claim might be established against a manufacturer and is a warning to use care in giving letters promising commissions on orders. Manufacturers who went to London during the war and encountered the "mob" of brokers at the hotels and Government offices learned this lesson early in the game.

Limit German Dye Imports

Owing to the delay in considering the Longworth bill and dye licensing system the Senate and House have adopted a resolution extending the provisions of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, which prohibit or control the importation of dyes or other products derived directly or indirectly from coal-tar, until January 15, 1920. The original resolution offered by Senator Penrose, prohibited the continuance of the license system for the importation of dyes and coal-tar products during the interval from the passage of the resolution to January 15. The more drastic resolution, it was thought, would prevent consumers importing dyes not obtainable in the United States. The objectionable provision read:

"During the period between the passage of this joint resolution and Jan. 15, 1920, neither the

President nor the War Trade Board section of the Department of State, nor any other agency of the Government, shall issue to any person, corporation, partnership, or association any license or permit to import into the United States any such dyes or coal-tar products, and during such period no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall import into the United States dyes or coal-tar products except by virtue of a license or permit heretofore issued."

The resolution could not be taken up in the Senate, owing to debate on the Peace Treaty, and the House then came to the rescue. Representative William R. Green, of Iowa, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the absence of Mr. Fordney, called up a resolution identical with the Penrose resolution, except that it does not prohibit the issuing of licenses, and it was passed by the House and sent to the Senate which adopted it. The resolution reads:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that notwithstanding the prior terminating of the present war the provisions of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, approved Oct. 6, 1917, and of any proclamation of the President issued in pursuance thereof which prohibit or control the importation into the United States of dyes or other products derived directly or indirectly from coal-tar are continued until Jan. 15, 1920."

The War Trade Board Section of the State Department, therefore, will continue in control of importations of dyes until Jan. 15, by which time it is expected the Longworth bill, which includes the dye licensing plan, will have been passed.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT

If organized labor is conceded the right to tie up all the industry and commerce of the country at its own will our form of government will have been changed. Authority over the community life will have passed from the regularly elected representatives of the people to the labor organizations. The public wants labor to have a fair show in struggles with capital, but not supreme power, says the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Gompers is quoted as saying upon the pending bill proposing to forbid strikes on the railroads, that he would not hesitate to enter a just strike despite such a law. This attitude is clearly a mistaken one because it is claiming a supremacy over the law which Mr. Gompers never would concede to his antagonists.

It is the first principle of organized society that everybody shall be equal before the law, and that no individual shall put his personal judgment above the law. The overthrow of this principle would mean the destruction of order and government. The rule of reason and of the ballot-box would be overthrown, and society would lapse back to the rule of force.

A German prisoner of war who has returned from Siberia states that *Helianthus* (species not named, but probably the ordinary sunflower is meant, which is largely grown in Siberia) is extensively used as a perfect substitute for the unobtainable cinchona bark. The leaves and young stems of *helianthus* are extracted with alcohol, and the resulting extract is used by the Siberian peasants as a prophylactic, and also as a remedy for malaria.

Chemicals Used in Making Paper

Many Products are in Light Supply and Prices are Likely to be Higher Over 1920

IN THE present market practically all the chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper are decidedly strong. The situation on all chemicals is notably firm, and it would be of great advantage to the buyer to follow the market closely. Bleaching powder is in very light supply. Prices have advanced steadily since early fall, and while the majority of mills were, without doubt, covered on contract during 1919, now is the time to cover on next year's business.

The market is advancing, and a new level for contract as well as spot material is anticipated shortly. Caustic soda is in practically the same position. Sodium carbonate, while strong, is not likely to advance. If anything, prices are likely to recede as they have already done on 1920 business. Alums are very strong and scarce. Prices may go higher, and the market will bear watching at this particular time. Aluminum sulphate is practically in the same position as the alums and has strengthened considerably during the past month. The various other sodium salts, besides caustic and sodium carbonate, are in a stringent position as to supplies.

The coming year is likely to bring foreign buyers into the local market on a large scale, and, as a result, the shortage which prevails now is likely to extend over a considerable period.

Quality of Chemicals

The selection of various chemicals used in the manufacture of paper is made with extreme care. Because of the chemical reactions involved in the various processes in paper making it behooves the purchaser to buy discriminatingly, not only from a cost standpoint, but also from the point of quality and suitability. Owing to the wide range of chemicals which may be used for the same purpose, such as bleaching, sizing and loading, the selection of chemicals is an important step.

It is generally conceded that the most important chemical reactions occur in bleaching. Without doubt, ordinary bleaching powder, or calcium hypochlorite, is generally employed in practically all paper mills. The commercial value depends upon the amount of chlorine present in the hypochlorite, the chlorine being called "available chlorine." In a freshly manufactured article the percentage of chlorine runs as high as 41 per cent. But in our markets, owing to the storage of the product, the percentage rarely runs above 37, and anything between 35 per cent and 37 per cent is generally accepted. The deterioration of bleaching powder being very rapid, it should be stored in as dry and cool a place as possible. In cases where the powder has been wet, the chlorine has been known to run less than 28 per cent. The decomposition takes place quickly and due to the oxygen which is liberated, explosions are frequent. Other points which the purchaser should take into consideration are the temperature of the storage house and damaged containers. Such containers should be used first, owing to the rapidity with which the chlorine escapes.

Preparing the Hypochlorite

In the preparation of the hypochlorite the bleach and water should be thoroughly mixed in an agitator tank. After the mixture is completed, the cloudy liquid at the top should be drawn off, and the residue, which

is mostly mud, should be heated again with a fresh quantity of water. In order to avoid considerable loss of chlorine, chemical tests of the mud should be made from time to time, because if the washing is not thoroughly performed, a considerable loss of chlorine may result. Only the clear solution should be used for bleaching, not only because it contains considerable free lime but also to avoid dirt. Dirt in the bleach is likely to cause black specks in the paper. These specks generally consist of iron oxide, and traces of copper may be present.

Effect of Over-Heating

The bleaching of rags is comparatively easy, since the preliminary treatment removes practically all the material other than the cellulose. Wood fibre requires a longer period and is less likely to give an even color, because of the difficulty in obtaining thorough agitation in the "chests." However, after the pulp has come to color, the action of the bleach should be stopped by washing or by the use of an antichlor. In the operation of bleaching considerable care should be taken in not over heating, because a temperature over 100° F. is likely to cause the chlorine to attack the cellulose, forming chlorides which have an effect upon the colors.

Alumina chloride is very destructive upon cellulose. It is formed on the addition of alum to pulp containing chloride. Traces of bleach impair the strength of pulp by changing it into oxycellulose. Bleach may be detected by the use of iodide starch paper or solution. However, precautions should be observed in testing, because if the bleach liquor is very strong there may be sufficient chlorine present to destroy the blue color.

Use of Antichlors

The time required and difficulty in removing traces of bleach from pulp by washing have led to the use of various chemicals called antichlors. Probably the one which is most used is sodium thiosulphate, ordinarily known as hyposulphide of soda. The antichlor should be generally added after the pulp has come to color. This antichlor has its good points, but, at the same time, objections arise in that the products are as injurious to paper as the bleach itself.

Calcium sulphite may be used, but any excess of this antichlor tends to give the paper weight. The calcium chloride resulting from the reaction should be removed, as it tends to hasten the deterioration of the paper.

Acids quicken the bleaching process by liberating hypochlorous acid, if hydrochloric acid is used. Sulphuric is also used to some extent. Acetic acid is also used in bleaching. It is claimed that it cheapens the process and whitens the paper.

Other Chemicals for Bleaching

Although bleaching powder is used for bleaching paper stocks, other chemicals are suitable. Magnesium black liquor, formed by the addition of epsom salts to bleaching powder, is less caustic and does not, as a rule, turn straw and hemp a brown color as is the case when a hypochlorite or a calcium solution is used. Alumina bleaching liquor, prepared by heating bleaching powder with alum, is very effective and efficient. Zinc sulphate may be used instead of alum, producing zinc hypochlorite. This bleaches very rapidly, splitting up into zinc oxide and zinc hypochlorous acid.

The hypochlorites of zinc, alumina and magnesium are more rapid in their action than hypochlorite of lime. The hypochlorite of soda is slow, but when slightly acidulated the action increases.

The bleaching action of sulphurous acid differs from that of the various oxidizing agents. The bleaching occurs by the destruction of the coloring matter, so that its value as a bleach depends upon its power to combine with the coloring matter to form colorless compounds.

Chemicals Used in Sizing

Gelatin and rosin are two important commodities which are used in sizing. Gelatin is colorless, odorless, and has an insipid taste. Its power in sizing is destroyed on over heating or frequent heating and cooling. It is dissolved by sulphuric acid. Alum is sometimes added to the size as a preservative and also because it renders the gelatin more efficient. In sizing, it is of utmost importance that the size be free from grease or acid. Grease is likely to cause streaks and spots, while the acid is likely to affect the colors.

The use of rosin depends upon its acid character by virtue of which it forms soaps with metallic oxides. Its salts, which are those of various acids, are called resins. Resinate of soda is made by boiling rosin and sodium carbonate. The darker colored rosin is believed to be the best, as it contains less pitchy matter. It is good policy to keep a supply of size on hand that is two or three weeks old, as size spots are likely to occur in the paper when new size is used.

There are certain advantages in preparing rosin size in which the saponification of the rosin is effected by means of aluminate of soda. It is only necessary to have sufficient alkali to thoroughly saponify and hold the rosin in solution. Calcium chloride or alum may be used to advantage. Silicate of soda may be used in place of the carbonate or may be mixed with the size itself. The addition of alum determines the formation of a bulky, gelatinous precipitate of hydrated silicic acid. The big use of sodium silicate is in the manufacture of writing paper. Alumina sulphate is used, because of the fact that when a solution of alum comes in contact with one of rosin size, a bulky precipitate adheres to the fibres and dries down to something similar to a water-repellent varnish.

Selection of Alums

Buyers of alum should see that the alum contains less than 50 per cent of insoluble material. A much higher percent indicates that the alum has probably been broken down by acid. The deleterious effect of iron on color makes this a very important matter in any alum. While the color of alum can be improved by adding metallic zinc, thus bringing the alum into the ferrous state, it does not follow that iron is less objectionable, because it oxidizes during the process of paper making. Sodium bicarbonate is of no importance in alum. Its presence may be due to its use in the manufacture of porous alum, or it may be derived from cryolite. Special attention should be given to the presence of sulphuric acid in alum. Free acid except in bleaching powder is very objectionable, not only because of its effect on color, but because it decomposes the size and at the same time precipitates alumina. Furthermore, if excessive quantities of a strongly acid alum are used, there is a danger of the wires and felts being attacked by the acid, as the paper passes over the dryers. A neutral alum is probably best suited, although a very basic alum is preferred in many cases.

Bisulphite of liquor is sometimes used in place of alum to effect the decomposition of the rosin, but while this is considered a cheap process, it is likely to in-

volve serious difficulties. The use of sulphite liquor has some bleaching action, but is very fugitive. Then again, there is danger of too much liquor, and the sulphurous acid may be oxidized to sulphuric acid, as the paper passes over the dryers, and thus cause hard paper and may also affect the coloring matter.

The principal chemicals used in loading are China clay, ground talc and lime sulphate. The value of the filling material depends upon its color and fineness. The suitability is dependent upon its specific gravity, as this affects the rate at which the settling of the filler takes place. A filler for use in high grade paper should be almost free from grit or mica, as grit is apt to injure machinery, while the mica is apparent on the finished product.

Only clay in which the amount of iron used is small should be used. Agalite or chemical silicate of magnesium is used, but is inferior to China clay, owing to its contents being higher in grit.

CHANGES IN FRENCH TARIFF

United States Trade Commissioner Adams has called from Paris a summary of a new French law revising the tariff schedules applicable to chemicals and establishing a licensing system for German dyestuffs and chemicals. The tariff revision covers not only chemicals and chemical products of all kinds, but extends also to colors, dyes, inks and varnishes, blacking, gelatin, synthetic perfumes, vanillin, gelatin, saccharin and dynamite. In nearly every case where a change has been made the rates have been increased—at least under the general tariff.

In the case of colors not otherwise specified, the former duty of 5 per cent ad valorem, under both the general and minimum tariffs, is replaced by a duty of 60 francs per 100 kilos, under the general tariff, and 20 francs per 100 kilos under the minimum tariff. The rates for synthetic perfumes and vanillin are now fixed at 30 per cent ad valorem general, and 20 per cent ad valorem, minimum.

Some changes were made in the measure as finally enacted from the original measure as it passed the French Senate last month. The products affected by these changes include calcium hydroxide, schweinfurth green, mountain green and a few similar compounds while the tariff numbering of certain other chemicals is changed.

The object of the new law is to provide a more complete and flexible chemical schedule in substitution of the few general items, which formerly included many classes of products. A large part of the chemicals for which special rates are now provided were formerly dutiable as chemical products not otherwise specified at the rate of 7½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff applying to imports from the United States and 5 per cent under the minimum tariff. The following are of that class: Copper arsenate, manganese borate, sodium perborate, carbon sulphide and carbon tetrachloride, potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide, compressed hydrogen and compressed oxygen, barium sulphate, calcium salts and many others.

Domestic exports of quicksilver during the month of September, according to statistics furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, totalled 43,083 pounds, valued at \$57,829. Japan took the largest part of this quantity, receiving 41,625 pounds, valued at \$55,514. Canada received 1,308 pounds, valued at \$2,113, and Colombia, 150 pounds, valued at \$202.

The average weekly earnings of workers in chemicals, oils and paints during October was \$24.25, according to the New York State Industrial Commission.

LORD LEVERHULME'S SIX-HOUR DAY PLAN

Lord Leverhulme, a British soap manufacturer, head of the firm of Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, arrived Tuesday on the Mauretania. He is the organizer of the six-hour day plan as put in force at his works.

Describing the main features of the plan, Baron Leverhulme pointed out that the scheme for hours must not be confounded with a flat six-hour day. It consisted in employing his working forces, men and women, in two shifts, each working on a thirty-six hour week basis. The idea, he said, was to get the greatest possible production out of the machinery, the expensive element in soap production, while granting the working forces greater opportunity for recreation and self-improvement.

"We want," he said, "to wear out our machinery as rapidly as possible, but to conserve our human material. It is an economic benefit if a machine wears out under extreme production, an economic disadvantage if men and women are worn out by long hours."

"I want to reduce the cost of production and at the same time to increase wages. I can do the latter only by increasing my output. Modern plant, with the machinery and other equipment, are so costly the overhead charges distributed over a limited output kill any industry. Double the output and you create a fund out of which you can increase wages.

"And touching directly on your question, to what industries is the six-hour day for workers applicable, I may say only to those industries where the overhead charges are at least as much as the weekly wage bill. Wherever the weekly wages exceed overhead charges, as in farming, the six-hour working day cannot be applied under present conditions without increasing the cost of the product. The coal mines of the United States, in my judgment, come under the classification where the six-hour shift is practicable.

"In 1918 the company distributed £206,000 among 4,500 workers, called copartners. In 1919 it is estimated it will distribute £250,000. Copartnership certificates formerly were distributed to workers in employ of the company for four years, but that period this year has been reduced to one, making a much larger number eligible. Holders of copartnership certificates get the same dividends as the regular shareholders, less 5 per cent, because they have no money invested. On the average, wage earners and salaried men who are eligible get 10 per cent of their annual pay, in new certificates. The amount depends on a man's rank, his length of service and salary.

"As soon as a worker leaves the employ of the company the certificates automatically become worthless. The certificate is non-transferable."

Another passenger on the Mauretania was A. Fels, head of the widely known soap manufacturing business in Philadelphia. He did not quite agree with the six-hour day plan.

"It is all very well," he said, "if you have made your money, to have a six-hour day for your employees, but if you have not done so, six hours is not enough time in these days of competition."

FLUCTUATIONS IN NATIONAL ANILINE

A revival of the old rumor that the National Aniline and Chemical Co. is to be merged with the Barrett Co., which has been officially denied, caused considerable fluctuation in National Aniline stock Tuesday. It rose to 71 in the morning, and declined to 64¼ toward the close.

DR. HERTY SAYS GERMAN VAT DYES WILL REACH NEW YORK IN JANUARY

Negotiations on the Other Side Were Delayed by Granting of Import Licenses Direct to Manufacturers—United States to Receive 1500 Tons, England 1500 Tons, and France, Belgium and Italy 2200 Tons

In all probability sufficient quantities of German vat dyes to meet the requirements of American consumers for six months will arrive in this country about the first of the year, according to Dr. Charles H. Herty, of the American Chemical Society, who went abroad at the request of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and with President Wilson's permission, to negotiate with the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission regarding supplies of vat dyes. The order for the dyes was cabled abroad on Nov. 18.

"Without doubt, the dyes would have been in this country today, if it were not for the fact that while negotiations were materializing abroad for the purchase of the dyes, the War Trade Board issued licenses to various textile manufacturers, who turned them over to importers or to the Textile Alliance," said Dr. Herty. "This procedure complicated matters seriously, and as a result actual purchases were delayed, as I did not know what dyes the textile manufacturers had received licenses for, and I did not want to further complicate matters."

Dr. Herty explained that a day or two before his arrival in London he was informed that the Allied Dyes Commission had met in conference and had adopted a preliminary plan of distribution, owing to the fact that dyes were needed by various countries for the textile industries. However, while the Allied Dyes Commission had fostered this plan, it was necessary that Germany should have her say before the matter could be considered on a working basis. In order to win the good will of the Germans, it was decided that for every pound of dyes that the Allies took, Germany in turn should withdraw a pound from the dye stocks, to be offered for sale by the Germans. This idea proved very satisfactory to German interests, and the plan was readily agreed to, although it diminished the stocks parceled out in the peace treaty. It was arranged that France, Belgium and Italy should take an amount not to exceed 2,200 tons to be divided as they saw fit. Great Britain's requirements will not exceed 1,500 tons, and the needs of the United States amount to 1,500 tons. In order to insure fair play, it was agreed that each nation could only take out a certain per cent of different colors.

While this plan was very satisfactory, many colors were in adequate supply, and others were scarce. An agreement was finally made with the president of the German Cartel, whereby the full requirements of American consumers could be filled. This matter was adjusted by Oct. 4.

"Right at this time the War Trade Board began to issue licenses to textile manufacturers in this country for German dyes," said Dr. Herty. "As a result I was not in a position to close actual sales, due to the fact that I could not ascertain just what dyes and what quantities these licenses called for. However, since my return I have learned that the importers who were given licenses by the textile manufacturers have returned them and that the Textile Alliance is to handle the transactions."

In regard to the condition of the German dye companies, Dr. Herty said the plants were running and everything appeared to be in good shape. All dyes

produced since Aug. 15 until the peace treaty is signed go to the Germans to be offered for free sale. This little present appears to have started action. In France, the industry has just begun to go ahead and a very large company was recently organized. The French Government is behind the dye industry and has recently passed a tariff law which is something new in the line of protection. The regular tariff can be multiplied by 1, 2, 3 as the industry needs the protection. It is governed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The license system is also in effect, particularly against Germany.

"As to the needs of a licensing system in this country, let me state that a license is the only means by which the future of the American dye industry can be assured. When the German mark is taken into consideration, one realizes how easily the Germans could undersell the American producer. Not only is the licensing system necessary to the dye interests, but a good strong dye industry assures our enemies that we are a strong nation."

DELAY IN RECEIPT OF VAT DYES

The Vat Dyes Committee of the National Association of Shirt Manufacturers has made a report to the association in which the War Trade Board and its Dyes Advisory Committee are held responsible for the present famine in these colors in the United States, and the effect this shortage has had on the shirt industry. Not only has it resulted in speculation in shirtings, with its attendant higher prices, but it has forced American manufacturers of shirts to enter the British market, in order to get sufficient supplies with which to keep the industry in operation.

The dilatoriness of the board and the Advisory Committee is illustrated, according to the report, by the fact that while Dr. Charles H. Herty completed in Germany, on Oct. 4, the arrangements necessary to obtain the wanted colors, the cable ordering shipment of the dyes was not sent by the Advisory Committee until Tuesday last. Dr. Herty had been sent abroad by the Government about two months ago, at the instance of the shirt industry, to do whatever was necessary to get the vat dyes into this country.

A resolution was passed by the Vat Dyes Committee, thanking Dr. Herty for his efforts in behalf of the shirt industry, which resulted in the assurance of a six months' supply of the needed colors. The report asserts, however, that there will be a delay of thirty to sixty days in the receipt of the dyes, due to the slowness with which the Dyes Advisory Committee of the War Trade Board did its work.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS AND DYE TARIFF

The Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has issued a circular letter to members regarding the Longworth bill in which it says that on account of the licensing feature of the bill the Board of Government did not feel that it could consistently commit the industry as a whole in resolving to approve this legislation in its entirety, inasmuch as the members were informed that in general the industry was perhaps unanimous in favor of whatever tariff protection was necessary to protect the industry, but that on the licensing plan there was considerable difference of opinion. The Board of Government, therefore, considers it advisable to bring this matter to the attention of members so that each member may take whatever step he considers advisable in connection with the endorsement of this legislation through Representatives and Senators.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO WINS SUIT

BROUGHT BY THE PARTOLA MFG. CO.

Failure of Plaintiff to Give Shipping Instructions Forms Basis of Decision—Damages Demanded by Defendant not Allowed—Copper Sulphate Price had Advanced in Meantime

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, New York, has rendered a decision in favor of the General Chemical Co. in the suit brought by the Partola Mfg. Co. over the delivery of copper sulphate. Justice Greenbaum said in part:

"The terms of shipment were f. o. b. New York. By reason of the fact that the copper sulphate which formed the subject matter of the contract was in the factory of the Nichols Copper Company, in Long Island City, and the plaintiff's office and works were on Manhattan Island, the plaintiff contends that these terms of shipment obligated the defendant to forward the copper sulphate to some pier at Manhattan Island. This proposition is wholly without the support of authority. On the other hand, it is well settled that an f. o. b. shipment merely obligates the shipper to deliver at the place named in the contract. The place named in this contract being New York, and Long Island City, where the copper sulphate actually was, being a part of New York City, the defendant's obligations as to delivery were fulfilled and nothing remained but for the plaintiff to come and take the goods or to furnish instructions as to where they were to be shipped, at the plaintiff's expense.

On October 9 the defendant wrote to the plaintiff requesting shipping instructions. Instead of giving them, Mr. Partos, president of the plaintiff company, telephoned to the office of the defendant and inquired 'whether we (sic) couldn't ship the goods to somewhere else besides New York City.' He was told that if the contract specified delivery in New York City, 'then that is the way you have to do.' Mr. Partos then said, 'I wish you would ship the goods'; but in reply to the Court's inquiry as to whether he had mentioned any special place where the defendant was to send the goods the witness replied, 'No, sir; but to ship them to New York—any pier in New York.' The goods were, however, in the Nichols factory in New York City, and it is almost incredible that Mr. Partos was ignorant of the location of the factory. It would therefore be folly to expect the defendant to deliver the goods at some pier or railroad station in New York.

"The plaintiff having failed to accept any of the goods within a reasonable time has broken its entire contract.

"The defendant claims that its damages in its counterclaim are to be measured not by the ordinary standard of the difference between the contract and market price, but by the amount of the commission which it was to have made by reason of the contract, the plaintiff having had knowledge, through the broker's memorandum, that defendant was merely a selling agent for the Nichols Copper Company. The defendant cites no case supporting this contention. Since the price of copper sulphate had in fact risen one-half a cent a pound between the time the contract was made and November 10, the date at which the plaintiff first gave shipping instructions, prior to which date the breach occurred, it is clear that, applying the ordinary rule of damages, the defendant has suffered no damage by reason of the plaintiff's failure to accept delivery at the contract price. There must therefore be judgment for the defendant on the plaintiff's cause of action, and judgment for the plaintiff on the defendant's counterclaim."

Effect of Guaranteeing Prices

Federal Trade Commission Takes Up Another "Unfair Trade Practice" Which May Hit Drug Manufacturers

By MONTAIGU M. STERLING, of E. Fougere & Co.

IT HAS been well said that "any one can make money on a rising market," and by contra it takes a skilful business man to keep profits intact on a declining market. The country has just passed through a period of extravagance and inflation, the most remarkable aspect of which has not been so much the height to which prices have soared as the long duration of the orgy.

That fundamental conditions have been strained has been apparent for some time, but, notwithstanding the advice of statisticians who have pointed to the danger signals, such as the smallest percentage of failures in a life time if not in our history, great numbers of business men are speeding right along because the road is so smooth they can't resist the temptation. The recent break in the stock market and our ubiquitous labor troubles have caused a number, however, to pause and consider the problems which deflation will present.

Of course, when the decline in the price of articles in our own trade begins, everyone will join in the ancient and honorable game of chasing the other fellow around the stump to get an allowance for the difference in price. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Federal Trade Commission has under consideration two "Formal Complaints," Nos. 445 and 446, which they have filed against the practice of guaranteeing prices, and the following quotation from the complaint will serve, in a measure, to show the position they are inclined to take.

"That in the course of its said business, and for more than two years last past, respondent had followed the practice of offering and holding out to jobbers in the wholesale grocery trade the guarantee or assurance that jobbers holding in stock any of respondent's product at the time of a decline in respondent's list price therefor, would be compensated by respondent for such decline, by rebates, equal in value to the difference between the list price for such product, actually on hand and unsold, and the lower list price therefor subsequently announced."

The claim is made that the giving of guarantees, assurances or rebates is an unfair advantage over those competitors who are unwilling or financially unable to extend their customers such advantages; that it also relieves jobbers from the risk of loss accruing from a decline in price and encourages them to hold in stock especially large quantities in anticipation of a speculative profit, to the injury and prejudice of the public; and, further, it deters manufacturers from reducing the list price of their products in accordance with reductions in cost of materials and operation, thereby compelling the consumer to continue to pay exorbitant prices.

It seems to be the general practice of the drug trade to make claims for a refund when prices are reduced,



Montaigu M. Sterling

notwithstanding the fact that the amount of merchandise on hand may not be as great as the amount that was on hand when the prices were advanced and from which, consequently, a profit was made. Of course, the influence of the spectacular price changes during the war, especially in chemicals, has worked against the practice of rebating for any difference.

There can be no question that the sole distributing agent and the importer find themselves at a disadvantage in this matter, for the manufacturer, with his considerably larger profit, can easily afford to make such rebates, whereas those concerns which operate upon a moderate commission would suffer extremely if they were expected to make allowances for all stock on hand throughout the country. The decision of the Federal Trade Commission on these complaints and their reasoning will indeed be interesting.

As a matter of fact, all that is needed to complete the happiness of our long suffering trade is a few regulations from a department that up to the present time has, through some oversight, neglected to take a shot at us. In this connection it is refreshing to note that an organization has been started in Atlanta, The National Drug & Chemical Alliance, which bids fair to accomplish great things in combatting hysterical legislation and in supplying backbone to those who have acquired the habit of supinely allowing the restriction of their constitutional rights and privileges.

The deflation of labor, commodities and currency presents numerous problems of which space will not permit the treatment, but a little foresight and conservatism, coupled with the outstanding integrity of our trade, will go a long way toward the placing of our branch of industry upon its normal basis once more.

The soap makers of the United States discussed the withdrawal of the unlimited protection to jobbers against price declines, at the meeting of the Soap Section of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association at Atlantic City last week. During the war the price of soap advanced about 50 per cent, although the raw material and labor increased about 200 per cent, it was said. The reason the manufacturers were able to keep the price of soap down in this country, when abroad it advanced far more, was that the profit of the by-product, glycerin, was credited to the soap.

The output of the factories has been greatly limited owing to the fact that jobber, retailer and consumer were heavily stocked against a possible scarcity at the end of the war. It was the consensus of opinion that with tallow and oils at least double the pre-war price, rosin at three to four times the pre-war cost, labor at the same ratio and glycerin selling at the pre-war level it is inevitable that laundry soap must sell at higher figures than the present prices.

THE RESALE PRICE SITUATION IS EXPLAINED BY WILLIAM B. COLVER

Members of Federal Trade Commission Discusses Colgate Case Before Convention of American Specialty Manufacturers Association—Commission Favors Stevens Bill

Speaking of the work of the Federal Trade Commission in regard to maintenance of re-sale prices, William B. Colver, member of the Commission, said to the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association in convention at Atlantic City last week:

"During the past year continued attention has been directed to a classification of the vexing question of maintenance of resale prices. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on a demurrer in the Colgate case has not cleared away the doubts. The court has affirmed the right, under the Sherman law, of a manufacturer to select his own customers. This is not a right that has been questioned by the Federal Trade Commission.

In Section 2 of the Clayton law, passed long subsequent to the Sherman law, and not involved in the Colgate case, it would certainly seem that such right is limited—and lost—when it is exercised for the purpose of, with the intent, or with the effect of substantially limiting competition or tending to create a monopoly.

"Conceding the most extreme claims that may be made for a broad construction of the court's decision in the Colgate case—and conceding them here only for the purpose of the argument—still it is held, by the Commission, that an unqualified right to enforce resale price—or to impose one's will for any purpose—by refusal to sell (selection of customers) has not been declared. A natural, inherent right may only be exercised when it does not invade the equal right of another. There need be shown neither an act unlawful per se nor even an unlawful purpose or intent in order that a course of conduct may be found to be unfair and so subject to prohibition. If the effect of an ordinary lawful thing, done bona fides, results in injury to another and an invasion of his rights, then that thing may not be so done.

"I am sorry that a misconception of the Commission's suggestion as to a legislative solution seems to have gained considerable audience. It is said that the Commission has an idea that prices be fixed, arbitrarily, by law and maintained by law. This is an error. The Commission has recommended to Congress that the Stevens bill be somewhat reformed so as to safeguard against any abuse of it and that then it be enacted into law.

"All that has been suggested is that if and when the right to maintain a resale price is declared by law, and that such right may properly be so declared—then that a manufacturer should be left free to exercise that right or not if he pleases. If he does not exercise it his prices will be subject to the modification of the play of free competition. If he does elect to exercise it then he may fix any price he may choose and may maintain that price by refusal to sell or otherwise so long as the fairness of the price to the merchant and to the consumer is not challenged as inequitable. If challenged he is to have every opportunity to defend it, but if found unreasonable he may not continue to maintain it by force. In such case he may either revise his price and force its maintenance, or continue the price but not be permitted to force its maintenance."

MEETING OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

Savannah, Ga., is making elaborate preparations for the convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Dec. 3 to 6. The programme prepared by the Institute committee covers Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The first day includes a report of the committee on chemical engineering education and discussion of Dr. Charles R. Mann's report on study of engineering education; a paper on "Developments of Some Southern Industries," by R. K. Meade and A. M. Fairlie; and a paper on "Some Phases of the Chemical Industries of the South," by A. E. Marshall.

The address of President Arthur D. Little will be delivered in the evening. There will also be an illustrated lecture by David Wesson on the "History and Development of the Cottonseed Oil Industry."

On Thursday there will be a steamer trip on Savannah River and harbor. The following plants will be visited: shipbuilding yards, cotton compressing warehouses, paper pulp mill operating on Southern pine, using sulphate process, and Diamond Match Company.

Friday's programme includes the reading of papers: "Absorption Tower Packing Resistance to Gas Flow," by F. C. Zeisberg, illustrated by lantern slides; "An Analysis of the Explosion Process of Recovery of the Soda Salts from Black Liquor," by H. K. Moore; "Use of Coal Tar Products as Solvents," by W. B. Murphy; and "Double Pipe Boilers," by George A. Richter.

An auto trip to the plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, including inspection of crude cottonseed oil mill, preparation of lard compounds and hydrogenation of oils, and electrolytic plant, and a visit to the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. The manufacture of sulphuric acid by the chamber process and phosphate as well as mixed fertilizer will be shown.

There will be a banquet at the Hotel De Soto on Friday evening, Dec. 5.

The election of officers takes place on the first day of the convention. The present officers are:

President—Arthur D. Little, Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-presidents—John M. Stillman, Stanford University, California; Henry Howard, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary—John C. Olson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Treasurer—F. W. Frerichs, St. Louis, Mo.
Auditor—Charles F. McKenna, New York City.
Ex-Presidents on the Council—George D. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Directors—L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers, N. Y.; M. H. Ittner, Jersey City, N. J.; James R. Withrow, Columbus, Ohio; T. B. Wagner, New York City; David Wesson, Montclair, N. J.; J. V. N. Dorr, New York City; Herbert Dow, Midland, Mich.; Hugh K. Moore, Berlin, N. H.

EARNINGS OF FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.

The Farbenfabriker vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany, is experiencing difficulty in getting raw materials for making dyes. The following figures are taken from the last annual report of Bayer:

Item	1917	1918
Dividend, per cent	20	12
Actual dividend	\$4,284,000	\$2,570,000
Net profits	7,398,000	3,115,000
Gross profits	10,688,000	5,580,000
Expenses occasioned by social-political laws	200,000	362,000
For disbursement for beneficial purposes	1,200,000	2,000,000

Business Brevities

Central America exported \$1,475,101 worth of coco-nuts to the United States during 1918. Of the total, \$822,589 worth came from Panama and \$484,673 from Honduras.

The Schwab-LeZotte Boiler Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has petitioned the Circuit Court at Milwaukee for appointment of a receiver for the North American Chemical Co., owing to an unsatisfied judgment for \$522.

A barge loaded with nitrates caught fire in San Francisco harbor on Nov. 13 and blew up, after being allowed to drift away from the West Cathorn, on which the cargo was being unloaded. The loss is estimated at \$18,000.

Welch Grape Juice Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 20; and a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 20.

J. Hough Cottman, of Baltimore, Md., head of the firm of J. H. Cottman & Co., brokers in fertilizer materials and chemicals, died at the Hotel Plaza, New York, last week, while here on business. He was seventy-two years old.

A German mission composed of business men and manufacturers will arrive at New York soon to buy raw materials in this country. The State Department announces that restrictions on the granting of the consular visa to German citizens have been relaxed, permitting them to enter the United States provided they are not objectionable and their visit will be beneficial.

The price of \$4,850,160 paid the Alien Property Custodian by Charles Hayden and associates for the property of the American Metals Company, Ltd., has been declared unsatisfactory by the Government Advisory Committee, which passes upon sales of this character. In accordance with this action, F. P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, announced that 34,644 shares of the metal company's stock would be sold at public auction on Nov. 26. Mr. Hayden and his associates were awarded this stock on April 7 last. His bid was \$140 a share.

The following is an estimate of supplies of precipitated Glauber's salt in some of the Siberian lakes: (1) The Great Marmyshansk Lake—144,000,000 poods (2,600,000 short tons) of crystalline salt ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and 22,000,000 poods (397,210 short tons) of evaporated Glauber's salt; (2) Little Marmyshansk Lake—25,000,000 poods (451,400 short tons) of crystalline salt; (3) Lake Tuskal (Minusinsk district)—up to 100,000,000 poods (1,805,500 tons) of crystalline salt; (4) Lake Varche (Minusinsk district)—up to 100,000,000 poods (1,805,500 tons) of precipitated crystalline salt and an enormous quantity of Glauber's salt in solution.

Commissioner Roper, of the Internal Revenue Department, announces that there is no statute prohibiting the exportation of tax-paid distilled spirits prior to the date when the prohibition amendment to the Constitution becomes effective. All the statutes and regulations relating to the exportation of distilled spirits are still in force. The act of Nov. 21, 1918, specifically permits the withdrawal of spirits for beverage purposes for export during the period of wartime prohibition. Spirits may be withdrawn free of tax from bonded warehouses for export in original packages, or to be bottled in bond for export.

GERMANY NOT BUYING MENTHOL

Reports that Heavy Demand Would be Felt in Trade Here not Upheld by Facts—New York Firm Issues Letter on the Situation—Estimates of Supplies

One of the leading importers of menthol in New York who has held aloof from the intensive speculative activity which has characterized this product for some time past, expressed the belief that there is sufficient menthol here to take care of present needs. He further intimated that anticipated future demand both from domestic and foreign consumers has been considerably overestimated by the sellers. His statement is as follows:

"There is evidently no real shortage of menthol on the spot. If there were, we would be receiving a much larger number of inquiries from people who needed the goods than we are at this time and have been for some time past. Most consumers, particularly the large users, are evidently pretty well fixed for stocks, for if they are not they certainly do not appear to be making any great effort to get hold of menthol, as far as we are able to judge.

"Several consumers of whom we know, and who use large quantities of menthol in the making of proprietary preparations, state that they could not be induced to come into the present market, and furthermore, that the condition of their stocks is such that they will not be interested in menthol purchases for the greater portion of next year. We urged our regular menthol customers several months ago to place their orders then for such goods as they would need for some time to come. Many of them did so, and most of our business at present is taking care of this old trade at prices far below the present market figures.

"We do not care to express an opinion as to our ideas of the future as we have done no speculating and are not vitally interested. We are sufficiently well covered to take care of such business as may come to us from our friends in the regular consuming trade."

The contention made by bullish interests that Germany would undoubtedly come into the market shortly as a heavy buyer of menthol does not seem to be substantiated by evidence collected from firms here who have had recent advices from Germany. An importer who is well versed in the present situation in Germany made the following statement to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"Germany most assuredly is not a buyer of menthol at the present time. In fact, the menthol people of Germany are sellers. I know that they have plenty of menthol at the present time and could dispose of a great part of it at four dollars per pound and still make a profit. Furthermore, they could not afford to buy at present prices, particularly with the mark worth in the neighborhood of four cents. I cannot see how American sellers are anticipating a real heavy demand from any part of Europe until exchange rates adjust themselves."

Rockhill & Vietor have issued another letter to the trade, following their statement of last week which caused quite a sensation in the New York drug market. The letter follows:

"No stop before \$15' the cry of the menthol swash-bucklers. Meanwhile outsiders here look on absolutely hypnotized by the 'menthol magic flim-flam' carried on by a few speculators.

"While giving these people credit for their exhibition of fearlessness, nevertheless the 'modus operandi' is to be deplored for its absolute lack of originality. This way has been tried and tried again in many chemicals besides menthol, the ultimate outcome being disaster

for all those in the ring, and we only need reflect back to the years 1912-1913 to see what always happens.

"In 1912 a few men put menthol to \$13 a pound and blandly predicted a \$20 price, but the consumers refused to be rolled. They stopped buying absolutely; stretched their supplies as much as possible. Very soon the market in New York and Japan began to wobble, then of a sudden a darkly-ominous cloud of rumors gathered overhead and before there was time to shorten sail, the storm broke loose, and those menthol buccaners were severely mishandled; whereupon they decided to turn their attention to more gainful pursuits. More than a \$1,000,000 was lost in this enterprise.

"It will not and cannot succeed this time if the consumers will only keep out of the market and absolutely refuse to purchase a pound of menthol at these fictitious prices. After all, there is no real shortage of menthol in the world, the total stock being about 8,000 cases, all of which must be consumed by the United States and England. Don't believe the fable about Germany buying, because one only need use a little intelligence to realize that menthol at \$12 a pound here costs on today's exchange in Germany just 36,000 marks a single case. For 36,000 marks you can purchase a castle on the Rhine. No, the price is altogether too high for Germany. The gouge game is being worked at the cost of the consumer here, so hold off."

RULING ON CORPORATION INCOME TAXES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is charged by law with the duty of computing corporation income taxes under the Revenue Act of 1918, announces the following average percentages (called medians), of net income to invested capital to be used by manufacturers of dyestuffs, extracts, chemicals and drug preparations in making returns in case the corporation was not in existence before the war:

Manufacturers of dyestuffs, extracts and coloring materials	11.44
Crude chemicals, including leading acids, fertilizers, etc.	10
Druggists' preparations, including perfumery, cosmetics and patent medicine compounds .	10.98
Chemicals, not otherwise specified	10

Section 311 of the Revenue Act of 1918 provides that a corporation which was not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the pre-war period, and therefore received no income during the pre-war period, shall be allowed a specific exemption of \$3,000 and "an equal amount to the same percentage of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year at the average percentage of net income to invested capital, for the pre-war period, of corporations engaged in trade or business of the same general class as that conducted by the taxpayer; but such amount shall in no case be less than 10 per cent of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year."

The table of percentages is to be used in complying with section 250 (b). "Inasmuch as the examination of all returns filed will not be completed by the due date of the last installment of 1918 taxes," the Bureau states, "it is suggested that the taxpayers entitled to credit, based on the appropriate median shown in the tables, may recompute their tax using abatement for as much of the last installment of the outstanding assessment as the total tax assessed exceeds the tax so computed. In any case where the amount already paid exceeds the amount due, with the benefit of the median, claim for refund should also be filed on Form 46."

MENTHOL SITUATION IN JAPAN

AND ESTIMATE OF WORLD DEMAND

Effect of Germany's Entrance into the Market Considered—Peppermint Oil Production in United States Discussed by British Trade Paper—Market Conditions

In common with other Japan products, menthol and mint oil have lately been under pronounced "bull" influences, with the result that values have undergone considerable augmentation. Before hostilities, Germany is computed to have absorbed 50 per cent of the entire exportable stock of Japanese menthol and mint oil. When this market was cut off, Japan found herself over-produced, consequently prices fell to a level regarded by the farmers as too low in comparison with other agricultural products, and cultivation of mint fell away, says the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record." It is in March that the farmers can figure the coming season's holdings. That is, the 1919 crop, according to the number of plants, was estimated at about 580,000 pounds, combined oil and crystal. This expected crop was decreased 30 per cent by bad weather, according to cable information recently received by an importer. The average yearly yield of menthol crystal and oil in normal years had been about 1,000,000 pounds. In the manufacture of the crop 50 per cent is given to menthol crystal and 50 per cent to mint oil, so that the above figures, taking the menthol situation alone, should be divided by two.

A Michigan firm says the average annual production for the last eight years (exclusive of 1918, when the crop was almost a failure) was about 400,000 pounds, the average yield per acre being approximately 22 pounds. They estimated the acreage to peppermint in Michigan and Indiana this year as:

Michigan	1,457 acres old; 2,000 acres new
Indiana	7,000 acres old; 1,900 acres new

Total 8,457 acres old; 3,900 acres new

New oil started to move from the farmer at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per pound, but on account of an unusual demand which stimulated competition and strengthened the views of the farmers, prices rapidly advanced until \$6.25 per pound was paid to the producer. The New York market has continued to hold off to a considerable extent. The primary field reported that the "entire crop had been sold," but this was naturally discounted as a seasonal utterance, as it was difficult to credit the absorption of 300,000 pounds of oil. According to the latest available statistics from the U. S. Department of Commerce, export demand has steadily fallen off during the last three years. The following are the figures: Exports, fiscal year 1919, 68,548 pounds; 1918, 76,247 pounds; 1917, 100,032 pounds. Further, the reports of export for the month of June, 1919, show 3,904 pounds of oil moved to this trade, as compared with 13,724 pounds in June, 1918. It might be contended that Great Britain and Europe have been very short of peppermint oil and are now buying heavily and have taken the crop out of the market, but there is nothing in our information to support this. The following is fairly representative of export business in this oil: Pre-war fiscal year exports, 1913, 128,076 pounds; 1912, 148,359 pounds; 1911, 118,283 pounds; 1910, 107,268 pounds; 1909, 155,593 pounds.

In these five years England and Germany were the largest buyers of American peppermint oil. England, on an average, took 62,000 pounds per year and Germany 49,000 pounds per year. Considering that the German mark has fallen to a very low level in Ameri-

can money, and that the English exchange is much against the English importer, the alleged exhaustion of the 1919 crop seems improbable. Nevertheless, the future of the market is controlled by a few primary market sellers, and they will hold the price as high as the consumption will stand.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS IN CUBA

A Cuban law dated July 25 regulates the importation into and production and sales in Cuba of narcotic products. The law provides that only legally established pharmacists and druggists attached to a hospital, clinic or other similar institution may import or produce the following narcotic drugs and their preparations: Opium, Indian hemp, chloroform, sulphuric ether, chloral hydrate, morphia, narceine, heroin, diosmine, peronine, cocaine, novacain, tropocaine, eucaine, stovaine, mariquane and other products specified by the competent Cuban authorities as being prejudicial to health.

The restriction applies to the products in question, whether pure or made up as specialties, extracts, tinctures and other medicinal preparations. Also to hypodermic ampoules, and tablets containing the products, either alone or combined; to all pills, pilules, tablets, pastilles, syrups, elixirs or other pharmaceutical forms containing the products; and to certain specified products containing them. Other provisions of the law deal with the production and sale of the products in Cuba, and with the keeping of special records of the amounts manufactured, imported or in stock.

CHEMICAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions," Vol. I, 1918, has been issued by the Board of Trade.

The total value of imported chemicals, not liable to duty, and exclusive of drugs, dyes and manures, was £25,623,731 in 1918, compared with £14,178,199 in 1917, and £4,180,400 in 1914. Imports of drugs, containing no dutiable ingredient, were valued at £3,500,056 in 1918, against £2,151,600 in 1914; dyestuffs, exclusive of tanning materials and dyewoods, £3,607,516 in 1918, against £2,053,961 in 1914; and manures 465,819 tons valued at £1,953,442 in 1918, and 664,735 tons worth £1,297,214 in 1914.

The values of the chemicals and chemical preparations, other than manures and medicines, exported in 1918 and 1914 were £17,288,713 and £9,356,155 respectively. Exported manures were valued at £921,019 in 1918, and £4,886,474 in 1914; and medicines £2,562,711 in 1918 and £1,968,720 in 1914.

SWISS DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXPORTS

Even before the war the manufacture of pharmaceutical and chemical preparations was highly developed in Switzerland. During the war, says the "Swiss Exporter," Swiss exports in this line reached a very high figure, increasing from 5,000,000 francs in 1913 to 8,800,000 francs in 1915, to 13,250,000 francs in 1916, to 18,500,000 francs in 1917, and for the first nine months of 1918 amounted to 10,000,000 francs. The principal purchasers during this latter period were Great Britain with a total of 2,250,000 francs, Italy with 2,000,000 francs, Spain with 1,500,000 francs, Japan with 1,200,000 francs, and France with 1,900,000 francs. Besides this, Switzerland exported during the same time powders, lozenges, plasters, ointments, etc., for pharmaceutical purposes to the value of 1,600,000 francs of which 30,000 francs worth went to the United States, 250,000 francs to Great Britain, 242,000 francs to Italy, 221,000 francs to Spain, and 112,000 francs to Japan.

NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES REVIVING

Dutch Manufacturers Feel the Competition of England and the United States—Country Flooded With Cheap German Goods—Raw Materials Now Obtainable

Exports of chemicals from the Netherlands showed an increase in the first six months of 1919 of 21 per cent over those of the corresponding half of 1918. The quantity is not given for the exports for the first half of 1914, but the value is given at \$2,387,000, as compared with \$404,613 in the first six months of 1918 and \$747,488 in the corresponding period of 1919. Comparisons of the values of these exports or of doubtful reliability, as prices have been subject to wide changes. Belgium bought 45.4 per cent of the chemical exports of the first half of the current year, France 18.3 per cent, the United States 12.8 per cent, the East Indies 6.2 per cent, Great Britain 5.4 per cent, and Austria-Hungary 4.5 per cent.

Although the shortage of ship tonnage causes irregular and delayed arrivals, the necessary raw material can again be obtained. Materials for the pharmaceutical industry can be more readily supplied, and the sales are gradually assuming normal proportions. The ink industry is particularly lively at present. Except tannin, the supply of which is causing anxiety, raw materials are arriving in sufficient quantities. The supply of materials for the wax industry is again fairly regular, and, although prices continue very high, sales are increasing. The condition of the lac and varnish industry, compared with that of last year, is undoubtedly improved.

Prices are high. Local sales are almost normal and orders from overseas are being filled, and many factories are working at full capacity. Export to Germany is difficult on account of the unfavorable exchange rate, while business with England is limited by the import restrictions. The soap industry reports less difficulty in obtaining supplies. On the other hand, the fertilizer industry still suffers from lack of stocks, especially phosphates, and the superphosphate factories continue closed. However, it is hoped that materials will arrive shortly and enable the factories to resume work at normal capacity.

The dextrine industry, which had practically ceased activities during 1918, is in a more favorable situation, owing to increased facilities for obtaining raw materials. The struggle with competitors is severe, on account of high prices; and added to this, corn dextrine is imported from America and tapioca dextrine from England. In pre-war times, the Dutch factories produced twice as much as could be consumed at home, the surplus being exported. During the war, several countries have entered the dextrine industry, so that the chances for the Dutch have diminished. Consequently, there are many who view the future with anxiety.

The paint and lac factories resumed activities on a larger scale. The export trade is reviving, but American and British competition are keenly felt. The question of shipping is an anxious one. Furthermore, England and America appear to have ousted Holland from some of her export fields, particularly in the Dutch East Indies. Still, it is expected that if the Dutch industry can obtain enough material at prices not higher than those paid in England and America, prospects will be favorable.

Several oil factories have resumed work, and while high prices and an unsettled market put the factories at a disadvantage, they have nevertheless succeeded in producing enough to satisfy home requirements.

Strikes caused the zinc white factories, which had but recently begun work again, to close down. Exports are hampered by British import restrictions. At present the Dutch market is flooded with a cheap German product. America, too, has entered as a serious competitor.

The starch industry complains of export difficulties. The vinegar industry meets serious competition from the chemically prepared vinegar essence which is considerably cheaper.

The muriatic acid and soda factories are struggling with competition from Germany, which is making offers at very low prices. In general, prospects are considered better for the soda industry than for the muriatic acid industry.

The gas-mantle enterprises are also feeling German competition which is taking advantage of the low rate of exchange to offer very favorable terms.

EXPORTS FROM JAVA AND MADORA

The exports from Java and Madoura during the period January-June, 1919, compared with the corresponding periods in the years 1918 and 1917, were as follows:

	January-June		
	1917	1918	1919
Paraffin, per 1,000 kilos	1,529	3,311	3,449
Coca, kilos	50,702	379,744	232,527
Copra, per 1,000 kilos	19,842	2,543	48,116
Cubebs, kilos	76,095	58,085	152,182
Damar, per 1,000 kilos	1,115	629	1,066
Mace, kilos	32,611	16,988	26,161
Gambier, kilos	622,940	44,270	679,961
Nat'l Indigo, dry, kilos	28,061	21,201	33,285
Nat'l Indigo, wet, kilos	271,580	76,665	148,700
Cinnamon, kilos	30,441	16,825	95,567
Cassia, kilos	122,640	336,943	178,495
Cinchona bark, per 1,000 kilos	887	1,315	2,961
Quinine, kilos	66,430	143,217	265,249
Nutmeg, cultivated: in the shell, kilos	112,668	87,523	99,702
beaten, kilos	66,738	42,938	62,598
Citronella oil, kilos	273,853	124,197	258,239
Katjang oil, liters	166,039	2,166,935	3,963,701
Coconut oil, per 1,000 liters	16,244	14,052	23,758
Pepper, white, per 1,000 kilos	1,725	475	1,652
Pepper, black, per 1,000 kilos	5,651	3,700	5,333
Spirits, per 1,000 liters	3,779	1,525	7,096

Collectors of Customs have received instructions from Washington to accept estimated duties based upon the actual value of the foreign currency as compared with the standard currency of this country. Under the procedure heretofore followed, these goods would have to pay duty on the inflated value in the country of the origin. It is now proposed to reduce the foreign currency to the equivalent in American currency and goods hereafter on export from the foreign country will have noted on the invoices the corresponding value in dollars of the value in the foreign currency. The instructions sent out from the Treasury will give the goods already on the docks in this country the benefit of the same practices. Importers will be required to give bonds for the amount of duties thus assessed.

Work has been begun on a new bleacher house for the General Western Chemical Company, at Pittsburg, Cal., to cost about \$100,000.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Albany Chemical Co. will build a three-story office building in Albany, N. Y., at a cost of \$20,000.

F. P. Robert, export manager of Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., arrived here last Wednesday on the steamship La France after a five-months' stay in Europe, where he has been investigating conditions. Mr. Robert expects to return to Europe within four weeks for another trip of several months, taking him through the Near East.

Dr. J. W. Mellor has been engaged for the last twelve years on the preparation of a compendious survey of inorganic and general chemistry. This is described as the most comprehensive work on the subject in the English language. It will probably consist of six large volumes, and Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have the first instalment in the press for publication in 1920.

Chemical engineering classes have been arranged for the winter session at the Birmingham Municipal Technical School, Birmingham, England. These classes last year were very successful, and the new course will consist of thirty lectures for which W. A. Twine, chemical plant superintendent, Birmingham Corporation Gasworks, will be responsible. He has a wide experience in chemical engineering and technology, and in his lecture he makes full use of lantern and blackboard in showing chemical plant and processes.

Finland announces that the restrictions on the importation of fertilizers (Tariff No. 874) has now been removed. The complete specification of No. 870 of the Finnish Customs Tariff is as follows: "Bone meal and horn meal; guano (even natural) and other fertilizers of animal waste; Chile saltpetre (or nitrate of soda); lime saltpetre (Norwegian saltpetre); nitrogen carbide (nitrate of lime); sulphate of ammonia; potash salts from salt mines, even if refined; Thomas slag, even if ground, and superphosphate."

John Clarke & Co., in their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs said: "Active, taking the market as a whole; but the activity has been erratic and governed largely by the actual needs of consumers. The export demand for Central and South America seems to be in the process of being revamped, the lower range of prices making a more attractive appearance. The fall and winter requirements in the packing trade appear to exceed in volume those of any previous season, and such a condition is, undoubtedly, due to the great amount of actual ready cash in the possession of the wage earning class."

The British Government is investigating the price and supply of quinine sulphate under the Profiteering Act. Mr. Spoor, of the House of Commons, asked the President of the British Board of Trade recently whether he was aware that the whole of the quinine (cinchona) production of the world, apart from the small quantity produced by the Government of India for local use, had lately been made the subject of a monopoly of the Dutch and British producers; whether he was aware that this monopoly was fortified by an equally firm monopoly of the wholesale chemists of the United Kingdom; whether he realized that the consumer was now being charged 3s 6d per ounce as compared with 1s or even less pre-war; and what steps he proposed to take to enable this commodity to be obtained without profiteering.

SPOT TIN IS SCARCE

Tin is scarce on spot, and very little is obtainable ex-warehouse, for which sellers ask 53½c. There is still a fair quantity offering for delivery from dock, but the bulk of the recent arrivals has been sold and will pass immediately into consumption. There was considerable inquiry, and prospects point to a fairly active business on the basis of 53c from dock. English tin for November-December shipment was obtainable at 52¾c, which is a little off former quotations. The same figure also is asked for shipment from the Straits. On the Metal Exchange, spot tin was quoted at 52½c@53c, November at 52½c@53c and December-January at 52½c@52¾c. The London market as cabled the Exchange was quoted at £283 for standard spot, and £284 15s for futures in a firm market. Straits were cabled at £283 for spot and £289 for shipment from the East. The figures indicate an advance of from 12s to 15s for Standard, 8s for spot Straits, and £1 for shipment.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS

Notwithstanding the recent steady gain in iron and steel manufacture, demands for those products have become so pressing as to force weekly advances in prices, and not a few sellers are already booked so well ahead into 1920 that additional profitable business is being rejected, says "Dun's Review." The prevailing condition in most lines, indeed, is one of inability to have requirements fully satisfied and the question of price is still of secondary consideration where needs are particularly urgent, or where available supplies give no indication of becoming more plentiful. Yet recognition of the fact that prices are at extraordinary levels and that reaction is inevitable makes for greater caution in some directions, and the recent tendency toward increase in number of failures, while a not unseasonable development, marks a new departure in the situation.

POSTPONE GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVIDEND

Directors of the General Chemical Co. met on Friday, Nov. 21, and issued the following statement in place of declaring an extra dividend on the common stock, which had been expected.

"In accordance with the practice of recent years," the statement reads, "your directors may have been expected to decide the question of a possible extra dividend at its November meeting held this day. In view, however, of the pending decision of the Supreme Court as to the status of stock dividends and of the opinion of the Finance Committee that your interests could be more intelligently considered at a later date, it was decided to postpone action."

The directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

John R. Gardner, head of the firm of H. W. Everett & Co., chemical brokers, 100 William Street, died suddenly last week in his apartments in the Hotel Beresford, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street. He was sixty years old and one of the most prominent Masons in the city, being a Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and a Past Commander of Palestine Commandery 18.

The Governor General of Formosa has recently announced to the celluloid manufacturers that the camphor supply would increase by about 4,000,000 pounds beginning the next fiscal year, and declared that manufacturers will not find themselves handicapped again by a camphor shortage.

**NEW YORK SCHOOL OF TEXTILES
HAS EXPERIMENTAL DYE PLANT**

Courses in Woolens, Worsteds, Cottons, Silks, Upholstery and Knitted Fabrics—Established by Board of Education—Well-Known Educators in Charge

The New York City Board of Education, through the Bureau of Vocational Activities, Associate Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller in general charge and George J. Loewy in immediate charge, has established in a building formerly occupied by a public school, at 124 West Thirtieth Street, a textile school, under the direction of W. H. Dooley. Two distinct courses are offered: A two-year course in general textiles and a two-year course in applied textile design.

The general course in textiles gives a broad general training in the practice and theory of cotton, wool, worsted and silk yarn and fabrics. A person completing this course will be able to enter the manufacturing or selling department of any branch of textiles and occupy a responsible position. The school will have an up-to-date equipment of yarn, weaving and dyeing equipment so that the instruction will be intensely practical. Among the subjects studied will be weave formation, analysis of fabrics, warp preparation and weaving, cotton yarn manufacture, wool and worsted yarn manufacture, chemistry, dyeing and finishing.

The course in applied textile design will cover all departments of textile design. The instruction will be practical, so that the students will have a chance to place their designs on fabrics and see the possibilities and limitations of the manufacturing operations and be able to draw their designs more intelligently.

Students have been recruited among pupils in the city high schools, salesmen, designers, weavers and other workers in the textile industries. Spinning, weaving, warping, designing, dyeing and all branches of the textile arts will be taught. Several pieces of equipment in the way of looms, knitting machinery, dyeing apparatus, etc., have been donated by textile manufacturing firms and dye interests.

The school was founded and is being largely fostered by the Upholstery Association of America. A complete experimental dye laboratory has been donated by H. A. Metz & Co.

The day school opened in September of this year, with an enrollment of 150 students. Night classes began in October, 600 students registering for the following courses:

Woolens and Worsteds—Study of the construction of woolen and worsted fabrics, woolen and worsted yarn manufacture, yarn and cloth calculations, finishing of woolens and worsted fabrics and the identification and characteristics of the staple fabrics.

Cotton—Study of the construction of cotton fabrics, cotton yarn manufacture, yarn and cloth calculations, finishing of cotton fabrics and the identification and characteristics of the staple fabrics.

Silks—Study of the construction of silk fabrics, silk yarn manufacture, yarn and cloth calculations, finishing of silk fabrics and the identifications and characteristics of the staple fabrics.

Upholstery Fabrics—Study of the construction of the fabrics used in the upholstery trade, including the weave, finish and characteristics.

Knitted Fabrics—Study of the construction of knitted fabrics including hose, underwear and sweaters.

Fabric Analysis and Designing—Study of the methods used in the analysis of woven fabrics. Considerable practice is given in analyzing fabrics and plotting them on design paper and figuring costs.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR REAGENTS

In the belief that a valuable service can be rendered both to the manufacturers and users of reagents and apparatus, through standardization, the American Chemical Society appointed a committee which is now organized and at present is collecting data regarding the quality of reagents on the market. It seems that in general the experience of users agrees with that of the Bureau of Chemistry, as reported by H. E. Buc, in the December number of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry." The chief complaints appear to be in regard to the lack of reliability of the analyses rather than unsatisfactory purity of the reagents themselves. It is also evident that in many instances impurities which have caused dissatisfaction could have been removed by exercising sufficient care in production.

It is requested that suggestions be sent to the secretary of the committee, W. D. Collins, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, indicating the specifications which would be acceptable, the uses to which the reagents are put in any special case, and the methods which are satisfactory in determining the purity of the reagents and the presence and amount of objectionable impurities.

H. E. Buc says of the chemicals received by the Bureau of Chemistry during the war: About 1,300 shipments of chemicals from a large number of dealers and manufacturers have been tested in the Bureau of Chemistry. The greater part of the reagents bore an analysis on the label. Most of the chemicals examined are satisfactory. Occasional impurities are found often enough in chemicals from practically all manufacturers to make it necessary to test all shipments.

The standard acids, ammonia, alkali salts and alkali, and most of the organic solvents are generally satisfactory. The soluble salts other than alkali salts are generally acceptable but are seldom of a high degree of purity. Certain organic solvents and solids are either unobtainable or unsatisfactory. The insoluble products are generally unfit for use in analytical work.

IS HE "MYSTERIOUS MR. SMITH"?

The "Mysterious Mr. Smith," who has pledged \$4,000,000 for the endowment fund of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology provided the Alumni contribute a similar amount, is supposed to be George Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y. When the Rochester Tech Club held its annual meeting and banquet a week ago, announcement was made that \$19,000 had been subscribed by members of the club. There are forty graduates of the Institute in Rochester, and it is believed that much more will be raised before Jan. 1. Dr. Maclaren, president of the Institute, has suggested that each member should raise \$5,000. The identity of "Mr. Smith" is to be made known by Dr. Maclaren in January.

Officers of the Rochester Tech Club were elected as follows: President, James H. Haste; first vice-president, Frederick Higgins; second vice-president, W. C. Cross; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Tozier; director for three years, Fred V. Saegmuller.

On Oct. 27, the Greek Legation announced through the Secretary of State that a Government decree has prohibited the importation of sulphur and copper sulphate until Sept. 20, 1920. It is stated that this ruling is made because of the large quantities now in Greece, and that bought for the account of the Government in America, England and elsewhere, which largely exceeds the agricultural needs of the country for this year and next year.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted Oct. 28, 1919

- 1,320,211—Robert S. Edwards, Brookline, Mass. Process of extracting potassium salts.
- 1,320,212—Robert S. Edwards, Brookline, Mass. Process of recovering salts from silicates.
- 1,320,323—Samuel Drucker and William Sieck, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Laboratory apparatus.
- 1,320,324—Harry L. Dunkle, Washington, D. C. Apparatus for filtering black-ash solutions.

Granted Nov. 4, 1919

- 1,320,360—Joseph Van Akeren, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Koppers Company. Ammonia and tar recovery process.
- 1,320,440—Herman Ausubel, New York, N. Y. Medicine receptacle.
- 1,320,443—Elmer K. Bolton, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. Process of diazotization.
- 1,320,454—Louis M. Dennis, Ithaca, N. Y. Manufacture of hydroxy compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons.
- 1,320,508—Charles E. Sweet, Brookline, Mass., assignor to Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Alcoholic zeln solution.
- 1,320,649—John F. Pound, New York, N. Y.; Katherine Pound administratrix of said John F. Pound, deceased. Funnel.
- 1,320,666—Amandur Bartels, Harburg-on-the-Elbe, Germany, assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Chemical Foundation, Inc. Process for the manufacture of casein especially adapted for the production of artificial hornlike masses.
- 1,320,719—Richard W. G. Stutzke, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to The G. A. Buhl Company. Process for the manufacture of starch products.
- 1,320,806—Robert H. Stewart, Vancouver, and Selwyn G. Blaylock, Robert Vaughan, and John K. Batchelder, Trail, British Columbia, Canada. Process for the extraction of zinc.
- 1,320,904—Merton G. O'Neill, Roxbury, and Frank Farrell, Boston, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,321,013—Robert W. Davis, Jr., Jenkintown, Pa. Manufacture of alkali-earth nitrates and hydrogen sulphide.
- 1,321,016—Lawrence Dowler, Dayton, Ohio. Bottle.
- 1,321,051—Jirobei Kamada, Tokyo Fu, Japan. Rosin-collector.

Granted November 11, 1919

- 1,321,125—Carl A. Pfanstiehl, Highland Park, Ill., assignor to Pfanstiehl Company, Inc., North Chicago, Ill. Means and method of compressing powdered tungsten, tantalum, and the like into crucible form.
- 1,321,210—Henry Jander, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apparatus for the fractional distillation of sulphuric acid and other liquids.
- 1,321,211—Henry Jander, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apparatus for the recovery of arsenious and selenious oxides.
- 1,321,271—Ernest H. Zollinger and Herman Roehling, Berlin, Germany. Process for the preparation of aromatic phenols and their substitution products.
- 1,321,281—Louis Burgess, New York, N. Y., assignor to Standard Oil Company. Process for producing aluminum chlorid.
- 1,321,282—George B. Burnham, Borosolva, Cal. Process of obtaining potassium sodium sulphate from saline liquors.
- 1,321,307—Harold Hibbert, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assignor to The Commercial Research Company. Purification of acetylsalicylic acid.
- 1,321,363—William E. Chipman, Easton, Pa. Sample-display device.
- 1,321,376—Louis C. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y., and Charles L. Parsons, Washington, D. C. Process of oxidizing ammonia and apparatus therefor.
- 1,321,411—Philip Alo, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Albert B. Pelree, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,321,424—Alexander T. Elliott, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor of one-half to Alonzo L. Stewart. Process for obtaining magnesium carbonate.
- 1,321,459—Emily Roberts Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa. Process for the production of cyanogen compounds.
- 1,321,611—Edmund M. Flaherty, Parlin, N. J., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del. Pyroxylin solvent and composition containing the same.
- 1,321,632—Richard C. Hills, Denver, Colo., assignor of one-half to Olney Newell. Process of extracting alkalis from silicates.
- 1,321,633—Maurice V. Hitt, Parlin, N. J., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del. Process of producing pyroxylin bodies.
- 1,321,634—Maurice V. Hitt, Parlin, N. J., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del. Solvent for pyroxylin bodies.

Financial Notes

The Procter & Gamble Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 on stock of record Nov. 25.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 has been declared by the National Aniline and Chemical Co. on preferred stock of record Dec. 15, payable Jan. 1.

For the year ended Aug. 31, 1919, the American Cotton Oil Company returned a surplus after taxes and charges of \$1,844,214, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$6.08 a share earned on the \$20,237,100 common stock, compared with \$1,661,328 or \$5.18 a share in the preceding year. Holders of the preferred stock received \$611,916 in dividends, while the common stockholders shared \$809,484 in disbursements. After all charges, surplus was \$422,814, an increase of \$182,886.

A proposal to change the par value of the Procter & Gamble Co's common stock from \$100 a share to \$20 a share and to issue five shares of new stock for one share of old is made to stockholders in a letter sent out by the directors of the company. The plan contemplates the issuance of 1,200,000 shares of the new stock to replace the present issue of 240,000 shares of common of \$100 par value. The plan does not affect the total amount of common stock authorized. A stockholders' meeting has been called for Dec. 22 to pass upon the proposal.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	8 1/2	9	H'k Electro.	60	70
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Air Reduction	54 1/2	55	Heyden Chem.	7 1/2	8
*Am. Ag. Ch.	92 1/2	94	*Int. Agricul.	22	23
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	94	95	*Int. Agricul., pf.	22 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Chicle, pf.	82	83	*Int. Nickel, pf.	50	52
*Am. Chicle, pf.	82	83	*Int. Nickel, pf.	50	52
*Am. Cot. Oil.	51	52 1/2	*Int. Salt	65	70
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	88	90	K. Solvay	80	110
Am. Cyan.	30	35	*Mathieson Aik.	38 1/2	40
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	60	Merrimac	92	94
*Am. Druggists S.	10 1/2	11	Mulford Co.	55	60
Amer. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	150
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	*Nat. A. & C.	66	67
*Am. Linseed	70	71	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	89	89 1/2
*Am. Linseed, pf.	93	96	National Lead	81 1/2	82
*Am. Malt	50	51	National Lead, pf.	108	110
Amer. Zinc	17	18	N. J. Zinc.	245	249
Amer. Zinc, pf.	55	57	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder	148	154	Parke, Davis & Co.	128	130
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	Penn. Salt	80	80 1/2
*Barrett Co.	120	122	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf.	113	114	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	9	9 1/2	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	112	117	Royal Baking Po.	140	150
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	95	97
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	40	45	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc.	190	200
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Corn Products	83	84	Swan & Finch.	118	123
Corn Products, pf.	107	109	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	11 1/2	12
Davison Chem.	29 1/2	30	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	175	200	Union Carbide	75	77
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Du Pont	395	400	*Un. Drug	141	147
Du Pont, deb., pf.	93	94	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	51 1/2	52
Du Pont, C., pf.	7 1/2	9	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freeport, Tex. Sul.	40 1/2	41	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Freept, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem.	185	200	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	105 1/2	106
*Gen. Chem., pf.	100	103	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	100	105
Grasselli	170	170	Va.-Car. Chem.	68	68 1/2
Grasselli, pf.	101	105	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	112	115
Hercules Powder.	223	230	V. Vivaudou	22 1/2	23
Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	110			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	97	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	100	101
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s 1932.	83 1/2	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	95	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	102	104

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

New Incorporations

Colonial Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, M. M. Nichols, Wilmington, Del., representing a local trust company.

The Walnut Growers Spray Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$50,000. Robert Main, Richard Egan, L. T. Webster, P. F. Cogswell, P. F. Porter and George A. Cook, Los Angeles.

Cory-Goepfert Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital 2,500 shares preferred stock, \$100 each; 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$262,500. Soap and cleaning compounds. E. Cory, E. Goepfert, W. W. Saperston, Buffalo.

Seaboard Salvage Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Drugs and chemicals. C. C. Probst, G. S. Talbot, A. H. Merry, 1149 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

La France Soap and Perfume Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$200,000. R. Wallace, L. W. Romaine, A. M. Cutler, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Walters & Youngman, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$15,000. Drugs. C. F. Walters, G. J. Youngman, M. L. Gray, Buffalo.

Schapin-Rabinowitz Pharmacy, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. B. and K. Schapin, P. Rabinowitz, 41 Seventh Street, New York.

Numos Mfg. Co., Bronx, capital \$20,000. Drugs and chemicals. I. M. Grece, C. Rubano, H. C. Jones, 4726 Park Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Penn Formaldehyde Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$125,000. Chemicals. M. F. Quinn, T. H. Quinn, M. M. Quinn, P. H. Quinn, all of Olean, N. Y.

T. P. D. George Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Varnishes and stains. T. C. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, representing a trust company of Wilmington, Del.

Phoenix Gypsum Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital 2,000 shares preferred stock, \$100 each; 4,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$220,000. A. B. Vanhuben, W. G. Fritz, A. V. Ott, Rochester.

Acids Mfg. Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$80,000. Chemicals. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, representing a trust company of Wilmington, Del.

Demott & Sons, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. and A. Demott, J. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nay Products Co., Brooklyn, capital \$15,000. Chemicals. S. U. and A. Nayfack and J. S. Wolfe, 289 Midwood Street, Brooklyn.

Walker-Barlow Drug Co., Quincy, Mass., capital \$25,000. Henry B. Walker and John Barlow, of Quincy, and Charles M. Ludden, Waltham, Mass.

Capital Increases—The Mechanical and Chemical Corporation, Providence, R. I., \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. United States Bronze Powder Works, Inc., Manhattan, \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Lehn & Fink, Inc., Manhattan, 5,000 shares preferred stock, \$100 each; 20,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital from \$100,000 to \$600,000.

Superior Piece Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

Omega Chemical Co., Manhattan, from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Lanners Extract and Chemical Works, Inc., Manhattan, from \$25,000 to \$60,000.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 32; Crude Drugs, Pages, 34-36; Essential Oils, Page 38.

MANY BOTANICAL DRUGS SCARCE

**Buyers Unable to Locate Supplies at any Price—
Denatured Alcohol, Camphor, Musk, and Thymol
Higher—Bitter Almonds, Cinchona Quills, Mercury,
and Guaiacol Carbonate Decline**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 4c lb.	*Formaldehyde, 2c lb.
Alcohol, Denatured, 4c gal.	Mandrake Root, 2c lb.
Aniseed, Spanish, 5/6 lb.	Menthol, \$1 lb.
Buchu, 10c lb.	Musk, Tong., 5c oz.
Camphor, 10c lb.	Nux Vomica, Powd., 1c lb.
Cotton Root Bark, 3c lb.	Podophyllin, 50c lb.
Cubeb Berries, Powd., 5c lb.	Senega Root, 10c lb.
Cream Tartar, 2c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 3c oz.
Echinacea Root, 5c lb.	Thymol, \$1.60 lb.

Declined

Asafetida, Powd., 25c lb.	Guaiacol, \$1 lb.
Almonds, Bitter, 5c lb.	Carbonate, \$1 lb.
Sweet, 5c lb.	*Mercury, \$5 flask
Balm Gilead Buds, 75c lb.	Orange Peel, Bitter, 1c lb.
Celery Seed, 5/6 lb.	Pepper, Black, Sing., 5/6 lb.
Cinchona Quills, 5c lb.	White Sing., 5/6 lb.
Golden Seal, Powd., 25c lb.	
*Quinine, 5c oz.	

*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$5.53	\$5.53	\$4.5	\$9.93
Calomel	1.59	1.59	1.76	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.55	3.45	3.25	4.00
Glycerin	21	21	20 1/2	.60
Menthol	13.00	12.00	9.75	7.00
Opium	7.50	7.50	7.50	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.00
Cantharides, Russ.	4.00	4.00	3.25	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	4.25	4.15	4.00	1.95
Buchu, Short	2.35	2.35	2.00	2.55
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.20	3.20	3.00	4.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	None	1.70	1.85	.70
Cloves, Zanzibar	.55	.55	.88	.47
*Second Hands				

Business in the fine chemical and drug markets here slowed down materially during the early part of the present week. Routine buying for immediate requirements has been noted in the usual limited conservative quantities. Buyers, except in the cases of a few products, show even greater hesitancy in anticipating future needs. The market has lost none of its strength, seemingly having entered upon a period of quiet, induced undoubtedly by current prices and conditions of stocks. The chief difficulty, particularly among the botanical drugs and irrespective of price, appears to be the inability to locate supplies. It is firmly believed in the trade that the heavy imports of many products during the past two weeks is bound to have an easier effect on prices.

The unhesitating manner in which the peace treaty was defeated by the firm refusal of both sides in Congress to compromise has thrown a blanket of depression and uncertainty over business in general. The manner in which Great Britain has turned from the United States owing to the failure of the League of Nations to be accepted here has added to the disquieting influences. European credit and the generally mixed-up political situation are factors which are not being depended upon greatly in business circles as confidence restorers.

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid—Owing to the cost and scarcity of aniline oil and the firm position of acetic acid, manufacturers

have again advanced the price of acetanilid sharply. Quotations are now being made on a basis of 55c a pound for two hundred pound barrels. Second hands are reported to be shading this figure slightly at 54c, although they have no large holdings.

Alcohol—Demand for denatured and wood alcohols has been heavy for some time. Increasing costs of denaturing materials and the difficulty of securing them have been the chief factors in sending the price of the denatured higher. Producers now name 60c@63c per gallon for the 180-degree proof and 64c@67c for the 188-degree proof.

Camphor—The easier tendency in camphor which was noted for a short period last week seems to have passed, and quotations are firmer with less goods offering. For slabs of Japanese refined, \$3.55@\$3.60 a pound is quoted here. Tablets are very scarce, although some holders are disposing of small lots at \$3.75@\$3.80. American refiners continue to quote \$3.30 a pound but are accepting orders only for small quantities from regular trade. They are doing little in immediate shipment.

Cream of Tartar—Reflecting the general firmness which has been shown by cream of tartar lately and the tightening of second hand prices, manufacturers here have just advanced their prices, to 56c a pound in barrels. Resellers are doing business at 54 1/2c@55c a pound for U. S. P. Tartaric acid is quiet and easy without change. Something over 2,500 bags of crude were imported this week.

Formaldehyde—There is little or nothing to be had on the open market, while producers are tied up with contracts and their regular trade and are unable to handle any outside business. Although some buyers are getting in stuff on old orders at 27c and 28c, the current price is any figure from 33c a pound up. Stocks at 35c are not easy to find.

Guaiacol—Some makers of guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate have again cut the price. The market is easy, and demand is small at the present time. Quotations are being made at \$7.50 a pound for both the liquid and the carbonate.

Ichthyol—Supplies of ichthyol are now available on the market here at \$4.50 a pound in limited quantities.

Menthol—Exactly what the price of menthol is at the present time is hard to say. Some business is reported to still be going through at \$12.50 a pound, but most sellers are asking around \$13.00 from outsiders. Late last week, quotations of \$14.00 were rumored, but evidently the demand was not such as to sustain the sudden jump. In one quarter, \$13.65 spot was quoted but failed to get the business. The market seems to have steadied down at about \$12.50@\$13.00 a pound. Demand is not heavy, most inquiries being for small lots. Consumers are pretty well stocked up, and "bear" interests are playing this fact prominently.

Podophyllin—The resin has again been advanced, owing to the extreme scarcity here and the continued higher price of mandrake root. Quotations are practically nominal at \$8.00@\$8.50 a pound.

Quinine—Quinine has been quiet this week with not a great deal of speculative activity. The price for spot goods has eased off slightly, and offers are being heard as low as \$1.20 per ounce in hundred-ounce tins. Up

to \$1.22½ is named. For January delivery, \$1.10 is reported as the current figure. An offer is on the market for immediate shipment out of Japan at 95c per ounce. Manufacturers are taking care of their regular trade still at 90c per ounce. Heavy arrivals of cinchona bark were noted last week, about 3,000 bales coming in from London and Batavia, and 177 cases of quinine sulphate from the latter port.

Silver Nitrate—This salt has reached the highest figure in its history, 80½c@81½c per ounce being quoted. With bullion above one thirty, this figure is not surprising.

Thymol—Stocks have dwindled to a very small portion of former accumulations, owing principally to the practical cessation of production induced by the falling price of some time ago. There is a scarcity now on the spot, and holders have just advanced their prices again to \$10.00 a pound inside. Up to \$10.50 is being named.

Crude Drugs

Asafetida—Owing to somewhat of an improvement in supplies, the price has been marked down to \$5.00@ \$5.25 a pound by millers. The whole lump is in plentiful supply, and the price is easy but unchanged, at \$3.40@ \$3.50.

Balm Gilead Buds—There are offerings now being made on the market here of good quality new buds as low as \$2.50 a pound. Up to \$3.00 is noted in some quarters. Poor grade green buds are available at \$1.50 a pound in limited quantity. These figures show a considerable reduction as compared with last week's prices.

Celery Seed—Falling off in demand continues to weaken the position of celery seed, and the price is lower at 35½c@36c a pound.

Cinchona Quills—Heavy importations have been noted, but the prices quoted for the best grades of high alkaloidal content show no weakness as a result. Slightly lower figures are named for the lower grades. For whole red quills from 70c up to 90c for ten per cent extra size is quoted. Broken quills are available at 60c@65c a pound.

Cotton Root Bark—There is a scarcity of cotton root bark and a good inquiry. Holders have moved the price up again to 25c@26c a pound.

Echinacea—There is a heavy seasonable demand which has made deep inroads into available stocks. Holders of remaining stocks have jumped the price up to 45c@48c a pound.

Mandrake Root—The scarcity of mandrake continues to force the price skyward. Quotations for spot goods name 35c@36c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Owing to a sudden increase in the demand and a temporary shortage of powdered nux vomica on the spot, the price has advanced to 12½c@13½c a pound. Whole buttons are unchanged at 7½c@8c.

Orange Peel, Bitter—There are heavy accumulations of bitter orange peel on the spot, and this is one of very few items where there is any kind of an excess. The price is weak at 10c@11c a pound.

Rhubarb Root—Brokers shopping around the market here have been unable to get a bid for spot high dried during the last few days. The last figure at which a sale was made was reported at \$1.75. Powdered has jumped sharply upward recently, sales being made at \$2.00 and further efforts to buy eliciting a quotation of \$2.50.

Senega Root—There are extremely limited stocks to be had, and as residues dwindle the price advances. Quotations now range from \$1.75 inside up to \$2.00 a pound firm.

Drug Trade News Notes

The bill amending the Opium and Drug Act, by prohibiting the importation of opium and its products except under license, was passed by the Canadian Parliament and received the royal assent on Nov. 10.

The Ferrolax Medicine Company, Atlanta, Ga., which recently filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000, is to manufacture medicinal preparations. J. W. Bullock and Theodore H. and Alex W. Smith, Jr., head the company.

The Huntington Drug Company, Huntington, W. Va., is building a plant for the manufacture of drugs and specialties. The structure, with equipment installation, is estimated to cost about \$100,000. Walter C. Price is general manager.

Opium importations during the nine months ended with September, 1919, amounted to 470,289 pounds, against 131,775 pounds in the same time last year and 100,963 pounds in the corresponding period two years ago.

The Crane Medicine Company, Chicago, announces plans for building an eight-story concrete structure 99x130 at the southwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Orleans Street, which with the land will represent a reported investment of over \$300,000.

A despatch from Washington says that instructions have been sent to internal revenue collectors to begin a special drive for the collection of the tax on toilet and medicinal articles. Reports have reached the Bureau of Internal Revenue that a large number of drug stores are selling these articles without affixing the stamps.

About \$4 a quart was paid to the United States Government recently in Boston for 300 gallons of spirits. Deputy United States Marshal Scully sold the alcohol at auction in the Federal Building. The total paid for 300 gallons, all bought by P. D. Lesieur, of 463 Commercial Street, was \$1,239. The alcohol had been seized by the Government.

Fines amounting to \$2,000 were imposed on Charles Crompton & Sons, Inc., and the three members of the firm, Charles Crompton, Charles Crompton, Jr., and George Crompton, in the Lynn, Mass., court recently. They were found guilty of nine violations of the Federal liquor law. The Crompton firm manufactures Jamaica ginger.

The Geer Drug Co., which operates wholesale stores in Charleston and Spartanburg, S. C., has purchased a building in Greenville which will be altered and occupied as a branch store. B. H. Owen is president; Andrew J. Greer, vice-president and manager; Thomas J. Hennesy, treasurer. John D. Owen is manager of the Spartanburg store. M. H. Smith will manage the Greenville store.

The national committee to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants in Italy, which was formed in 1915, has recently distributed 40,000 copies of a booklet explaining how to grow the plants and how to market them, also giving instructions as to harvesting. This information is being particularly brought to the notice of the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Italy. The economic side of this question is not lost sight of, and as examples it is pointed out that the price of belladonna leaves has risen from 60 to 700 lire, ergot from 350 to 1,000 lire and hydrastis from 3,500 to 10,000 lire per hundredweight.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 38.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES ADVANCING

Stocks of Many Products Becoming Very Scarce—Oils of Cloves, Lavender Flowers, Orange and Japanese Mint Oil Higher—Menthhol, Thymol and Vanillin Tending Upward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Peach Kernel, 5c lb.	Sweet, W. I., 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 15c lb.	Oil Peppermint, Jap., 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 3c lb.	Oil Pinus Pumilio, 50c lb.
Oil Cloves, tins, 15c lb.	Oil Wormwood, 50c lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, 5c lb.	Cinnamic Aldehyde, \$1 lb.
Oil Lavender Flowers, 25c lb.	Eucalyptol, 10c lb.
Spikes, 15c lb.	Linalol, \$1 lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 10c lb.	Menthhol, \$1 lb.
Oil Nutmeg, 10c lb.	Thymol, \$1.50 lb.
Oil Orange, bitter, \$1 lb.	Vanillin, 5c oz.

Declined

Acetphenone, \$1.50 lb.
Benzyl Benzoate, 25c lb.
Borneol, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.60	\$7.55
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.61	.61	.53	.51
Oil Cloves	3.75	3.65	3.25	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers	10.25	10.00	9.25	6.00
Oil Lemon	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.55
Oil Peppermint	8.00	8.00	7.75	5.30
Oil Sandalwood E. I.	10.50	10.50	11.00	13.55
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.85	.85	.75	.56
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.60
Coumarin	8.75	8.75	7.00	21.00
Eucalyptol	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.25
Methyl Salicylate	.75	.75	.55	1.00
Vanillin	1.00	.95	.67	.93
Thymol	10.30	8.50	6.25	13.50
Menthhol	13.00	12.00	9.75	7.00

The steady upward movement of essential oil prices continues with no change in the general characteristics which the market has shown for the past month or so. There is no question that stocks are far below normal in all quarters. Although buying is necessarily of a conservative nature, an active inquiry is reported by sellers, owing principally, it is believed, to the depleted condition of stocks of many items in consumers' hands. A hand-to-mouth policy for the past year or two, in anticipation of lower prices sometime in the remote future, has kept buyers continually in need of spot goods and has discouraged purchasers for future requirements. Instead of easing off, prices have kept mounting to higher levels, and the position of the consumer, instead of showing improvement, is apparently becoming less tenable as time goes on.

The chief items of interest this week include further advances in oils of cloves, lavender flowers, orange and Japanese mint oil. Sharply higher prices for menthol, thymol, linalol and vanillin featured the synthetics.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—For both the bitter and sweet oils, prices are steady and the market quiet. Oil of peach kernel has advanced by several holders to 45c a pound inside for drums. Up to 50c is being asked.

Oil Bay—Firm maintenance of prices without quoted change is reported for oil of bay. Stocks are small. A routine demand is taking up small lots at current prices. Holders name \$5.00@\$5.25 per pound.

Oil Bergamot—The price is steady at the advance noted last week. Supplies of this item are reported to

be sufficient, the improved strength of the past few weeks being a reflection of the market generally. Quotations appear firm with \$4.85 per pound named as inside. Some holders are asking as high as \$5.00 for their goods.

Oil Bois de Rose—This product continues practically nominal, such holders as have small lots naming any figure between \$9.00 and \$10.00 per pound.

Oil Cajuput—For the native oil 90c@\$1.00 per pound is about the range in this market. Rectified is available at \$1.00, which seems to be inside, up to \$1.25, according to seller. Prices are firm and demand steady.

Oil Caraway—Although \$5.75 may still be done, \$5.85 per pound is the lowest open quotation heard. Up to \$6.15, as to quantity, is being asked.

Oil Cassia—One large dealer reports \$2.45 as their lowest figure for technical and \$2.90 for U. S. P. redistilled. However, for low test oil another source names \$2.35 as inside. For lead free, \$2.40@\$2.50 is the price. The best figure on redistilled was \$2.75. Demand is steady and prices very firm.

Oil Cedar—Oil of the leaf has been advanced again by some houses here, and it is doubtful if \$2.50 per pound can be beaten. There may still be a little available at \$2.35, but it is doubtful. Up to \$2.65 is being asked, with stocks very scarce at this figure. The oil of wood is again higher at 30c@32c on a continuation of the acute scarcity.

Oil Citronella—The active demand for Ceylon citronella continues, good bulk of oil reported to be passing into consuming channels. The price is firm without change at the level following the recent sharp advances. Quotations name 60c per pound as an inside figure, but this probably can be shaded slightly on large business. Other holders are asking up to 62c for their stuff. Java oil is still 90c.

Oil Cloves—The strong condition of the market for oil of cloves has, if anything, become tighter. Inside on the spot for oil in tins is now \$3.75 per pound. There were some \$3.60 sellers, but they have firmed up their ideas in accord with the leaders. As high as \$3.85 is quoted by some with small quantities correspondingly higher.

Oil Copaiba—It is firm and well maintained at 90c@95c a pound.

Oil Cubebs—There has been a scarcity for some time with a wide divergence in prices in different quarters. Any figure between \$8.50 and \$10.00 is being asked.

Oil Eucalyptus—Although there was a good-sized arrival of oil of eucalyptus last week, stocks are still scarce. One house is asking \$1.10 per pound for their product. Inside seems to be about 95c a pound, although there may still be one or two sellers at 90c.

Oil Geranium—Prices are steady and quiet at \$9.25 @\$9.50 for the Algerian; \$8.25@\$8.50 for the Bourbon, and \$5.00@\$5.25 per pound for the Turkish.

Oil Juniper Berries—For the once-rectified oil, \$1.85 a pound is named, although this can probably be shaded. The twice-rectified is firm at any figure between \$8.75 and \$10.00, according to seller.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Quotations are very firm in all quarters with stocks in a depleted condition. One or two sellers have advanced their figures. The best price heard here now is \$10.25, while up to \$10.75 a

pound is quoted. For regular customers, \$10.00 might be done. For the spike oil, the price is higher and very firm. Inside is \$1.65 with \$1.75 named in one quarter.

Oil Lemon—Prices are firm and unchanged at recent levels. Demand is routine. This week 370 cases came from Genoa. The best figure heard on the spot is \$1.45 per pound. Considerably higher is being asked for special brands. Sellers in Sicily continue to hold their firm views.

Oil Lemongrass—For actual stocks of oil of lemongrass here, \$2.65 per pound is apparently the best price. Up to \$2.75 is named.

Oil Nutmeg—Good inquiry has tightened the price slightly, holders asking \$1.70@ \$1.75 a pound for U. S. P. stuff.

Oil Orange—As supplies of the bitter orange oil are very low in this market, holders of remaining stocks have jumped the price sharply upward. The West Indian sweet oil is higher, while the Sicilian is very firm but unchanged in price. Bitter is now \$3.50@ \$4.00 a pound. West Indian is quoted at \$3.25@ \$3.50 and Sicilian at \$4.00@ \$4.50 a pound.

Oil Pennyroyal—Domestic oil is available at \$1.90@ \$2.05 a pound, while the imported is to be had at \$1.60@ \$1.75. Stocks continue to be limited.

Oil Peppermint—The same firm position of the oil continues on the spot, with holders naming \$7.85@ \$8.10 a pound. Buying is in small lots for immediate requirements only. Some 1,200 cases from London, reported erroneously in this column last week and previously as oil of peppermint, have been found to be de-mentholized Jap mint oil. Heavy purchases of the latter by consumers here for substitution where possible, owing to the comparative cost of the American product, is forcing up the Jap oil price. It is now \$4.00 per pound on the spot.

Oil Spearmint—The oil continues almost nominal at \$11.00@ \$11.25 a pound.

Oil Wormwood—The acute scarcity of this product has again sent the price higher at \$10.50@ \$11.50 a pound, according to seller.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetphenone—This item is lower as various priced offers are heard from different holders. Down to \$5.75 and lower may be done, while one seller names \$6.50 a pound.

Benzyl Benzoate—A slight reduction has brought the price to \$4.25@ \$4.50 a pound.

Borneol—The ruling quotation here at present seems to be \$3.50 a pound. This is considerably under the former figure.

Cannamic Aldehyde—Quotations name \$7.25@ \$7.50 a pound, which represents a generally higher figure than has been noted for some time.

Eucalyptol—Eucalyptol is very scarce, and supplies are difficult to obtain at any figure. Ruling prices are \$1.55@ \$1.60 a pound.

Linalol—The scarcity of oil of linaloe and also linalol has sent the price sharply higher. Sellers quote any figure between \$9.00 and \$12.00 a pound, as to quality, quantity and holder.

Menthol—Continuation of advances was noted this week. There is little or no buying outside of small routine requirements. The lowest figure heard was \$13.00, while quotations of \$13.65 did not get business. A small sale late last week was noted at \$12.50. (See Drug Market.)

Thymol—An acute scarcity has developed on the spot, owing to reduced production for some time past. Such lots of thymol as are available are being held at sharply higher figures by sellers. From \$10.00 a pound up to \$10.50 is named.

Vanillin—Producers have advanced their quotations to 95c per ounce, but little of the goods are to be had on the open market for this price. The lowest outside figure is \$1.00, and up to \$1.10 is being asked.

ESSENTIAL OIL INDUSTRY IN TURKEY

Plants yielding essential oils are numerous in Turkey, but the attar of roses is the only essential oil prepared in large quantities. This industry was introduced from Bulgaria in 1894. It flourishes chiefly in the regions of Sparta and Buldur, and the vilayet of Brussa. In Sparta alone, there are about 75 small establishments, the largest of which possesses two large stills and a dozen small ones.

The annual production of rose oil in Turkey is about 100,000 miskal (equivalent to 1,023 pounds) or about one-eighth of the Bulgarian production. In Beirut there is a large French perfume factory where oils are produced by enfleurage, and there are smaller works in Tripolis and Jaffa.

The oils distilled include oils of thyme, geranium, laurel, anise and orange blossoms. In Damascus anise is also used for distillation of liquor. Some lavender oil is marketed in Smyrna.

The soap industry is probably the only one producing finished articles—apart from the carpet-weaving industry—in quantities which leave a surplus for exportation. It should be noted, however, that soap is exported chiefly to Egypt, a country which must be classed even below Turkey, industrially speaking; and that large quantities of cheap toilet soaps are imported annually from continental Europe. There are only a few larger factories in the Gulf of Edremid, while Smyrna has but one factory and a dozen smaller works. In Constantinople there are two factories and two smaller establishments employing fewer than ten persons each. A French factory at Pasha-Baghtche on the Bosphorus which formerly manufactured margarin, fatty acids and candles is no longer in operation.

The two factories in the capital employed 200 operatives in times of peace. One of these is a modern establishment with steam-heated kettles and up-to-date cooling apparatus, while the other is simply a larger size shop with direct firing, which has been retained in obedience to tradition even in a new branch factory erected since the outbreak of the war.

The Turkish soap factories use olive oil almost exclusively, cottonseed or other oils being used but rarely. The product is a white granular soap of good quality, similar to the Marseilles article. Colored soaps are a specialty of Constantinople. They are very popular with the country people of Asia Minor.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on its common stock, which places it on an \$8 annual basis. The rate at which dividends have been paid on it has been \$16 a share, but the company recently doubled the number of shares of its capital stock, and thus the lower dividend rate represents the same amount of money as did the \$16 rate previously paid.

The issue of ordinary shares of Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of London, has been over-subscribed and the books closed.

Prohibition of the exportation from the Netherlands of acetic acid has been temporarily raised.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 38 and 40.

ALL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ACTIVE

Sulphate of Ammonia in Demand by Second Hands
—Potash Salts Scarce—Caustic Soda Strong—Bi-
chromate Advances on Heavy Buying—Acids
Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ammonium Sulphate, 50c@75c per Ammonium Chlor., White, 1½c lb.
 100 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 60 deg., \$3 ton
 Ammonium Chloride, Lump, 1c lb. Sodium Bichromate, \$1 lb.

Declined

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$12¼	\$12¼	\$12¼	\$19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.00	20.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	2.50	2.50	2.28	2.75
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.50
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.28	.28	.26	.48

Industrial chemicals are active. While sales of some products are restricted on account of the scarcity, good business has been done on the available stocks. Speculation is keen among second hands, especially on products which are in good demand and likely to advance. Sulphate of ammonia has been the big item among these factors, and prices have been advancing rapidly during the week.

Alums are very firm. Ammonia water is still off the market as far as any appreciable supply is concerned, and prices are unchanged. Ammonium muriate is under heavy buying, and available stocks are light. Prices are higher on the lump and white goods.

The potash situation is strong, and scarcity of the majority of salts is evident. Caustic is firm and in light supply. Bichromate is in the same position. Carbonates are in spasmodic request and lots are limited. Chlorate is in steady demand for both domestic and export deliveries. Both the red and yellow prussiates are slightly easier, the yellow being quoted at lower levels.

Sodium salts continue firm. Caustic is very strong, and the spot supply is limited. Bichromate has been advancing during the entire week. The supply is pretty well sold-up, and some producers refuse to quote. Chlorate of soda is strong and in good request. Yellow prussiate is slightly easier. Silicates are firmer, and offerings are tighter.

Acids are slightly firmer. Acetic is scarcer, and manufacturers are not inclined to name 1920 figures at this period. The export end of the the market is very large. Contracts materialized on muriatic during the week at figures that are likely to give the spot market considerable strength during the coming year. The demand is steady. Sulphuric acid is unchanged on the 66-degree material, and oleum, 60-degree, is higher.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial acetic is firmer, and while prices are not named under 12¾c, barrels inclusive, 12½c is still being done. Owing to the uncertainty of the market, producers are not inclined to quote on

next year's business. The demand for glacial is strong, especially for export, and as a result of heavy shipments the market is pretty well sold up on spot stocks. The 80 p. c. pure is strong at 9½c inclusive, as well as the commercial and redistilled.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are \$1.65@\$1.75 for the 20-degree carload lots, depending upon the holder. The available material is still light, but is keeping up with the demand. Contracting for 1920 is under way, and business was closed during the week at \$30@\$32 a ton in tank car lots for 1920 delivery. A sold-up market is still in effect among certain producers. The 18-degree and 20-degree acids are quoted on the basis of the 20-degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Manufacturers' views as to prices are higher, and as a result 60-degree sulphate is now quoted at \$16 a ton in tanks at works. The 66-degree and oleum are unchanged, but are still very strong and are likely to be advanced at any time. The demand continues strong, and the spot market has very light supplies.

Acid, Nitric—The nitric situation is stiffer, and material is not in any too adequate supply. The 36-degree in carboys is held at 5¼c@5½c; the 38 at 6c@6½c; the 40 at 6½c@6¾c, and 42 at 7½c@7¾c. The inside price is on carload lots at sellers' works.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Supplies continue light and are quoted at firm levels of 8c@9c for the 30 p. c. in barrels; 11c@12c for the 48 p. c.; 12c for the 52 p. c., and 15c for the 60 p. c.

Alums—The market on all alums has strengthened, and offerings on the various ammonium types are light, owing to the shortness of supplies for prompt shipment. The lump is quoted at 4c a pound, and in directions prices are higher. Chrome is tight at 15c@16c per pound. Potash alums are all going good and are strong at present price levels.

Aluminum Sulphate—Prices are holding at \$1.70@ \$1.80 for the commercial and \$2.75@\$2.90 for the high-grade goods. The demand is steady, and the market shows considerable strength.

Arsenic—It is hard to do better than 10c per pound on the white for spot goods. The majority of domestic producers are pretty well tied up, and the low quotations generally come from holders of imported stocks. The red is steady, but not spirited at 20c@22c on foreign stock.

Aqua Ammonia—The stringency still prevails on spot stocks, and very little material is coming into the open market. The tendency of prices is higher on 1920 business.

Ammonium Chloride—Gray material is in good request and in rather short supply. The same condition prevails on white material and the lump. Gray is held at 13½c per pound; white at 13½c@14c per pound, and lump is higher at 26c in casks.

Ammonium Sulphate—Prices are climbing rapidly, and at the close quotations were around \$6.25 for goods available for immediate shipment from the West. The stringency has tightened, and in view of the continued demand prices are likely to advance to \$7.00 before the close of the year. Sales were consummated during the week at \$8.10 as the high level.

Barium Chloride—The stocks are limited and in good request on both the domestic and imported supply. The

tendency of the market is to advance, and prices are decidedly strong at \$80 per ton on imported goods and \$85 for domestic material.

Bleaching Powder—Offerings for prompt shipment are controlled by two or three sources. Prices are firm at \$2.25@2.50 on domestic business f. o. b. sellers' works. Export figures are \$2.75 f. a. s.

Copper Sulphate—The market is still easy and very little business is being done. Inquiries for foreign delivery are strong, but shipments are light. The domestic situation is inactive. Prices are \$8.20@8.50 for the large crystals.

Fluorspar—Stocks are scarce, and production is still confined to limited lots. Very little material is being offered. The price is 4c a pound for the powdered material.

Caustic Potash—Offerings for prompt shipment are still somewhat restricted, but the latter part of December should see this condition slightly easier. In quarters, holders are asking 35c for what they call high-grade goods. However, the real market appears to be between 28c@32c per pound.

Bichromate of Potash—There is a slight stringency on goods for ready shipment. Prices are strong at 29c for quantities.

Carbonates of Potash, U. S. P.—While stocks are limited, sales were put through during the week at a price very close to 50c per pound. The 80-85 p. c. carbonate now afloat is quoted at 24c and the 95 p. c. material at 25 cents.

Prussiates of Potash—Yellow is slightly easier at 38c. The demand is steady, but not very large. Red is quoted at \$1.05 on large lot business.

Caustic Soda—Owing to the stringency of stocks that has hung over this market for the past few weeks, coupled with the strong demand for both export and domestic business, prices have taken a decided advance. Manufacturers are naming \$3.50 less one f. a. s.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices have been steadily advancing during the entire week. At the opening, sales materialized at 14c@14½c per pound, but at the close it was hard to buy under 16c. The supply is very limited for quantities, and the tight condition on prices is due to prevail for some period ahead.

Sodium Prussiate—The market is slightly easier. Supplies are still light for spot business, and imported goods are practically the only material being offered. There are quotations at 22½c, but the market appears to be around 24c@25c.

Frank S. Washburn, president of Air Nitrates Corporation, has sent a telegram to Representative W. J. Graham denying his statement that \$5,000,000 had been wasted by the Air Nitrates Corporation at the Anchor nitrate plant near Cincinnati. The company explains that the construction work was in charge of the construction division of the army, and that the company's commissions for acting as fiscal agent of the Government in buying material and paying contractors will amount to less than \$327,500.

The Port Morris Chemical Works, Inc., manufacturers, at 141st Street and Locust Avenue, New York, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$275,389 and assets of \$9,236, consisting of machinery, \$4,705; accounts due, \$3,631, and auto, \$900. Among the creditors are Henry Waterson, \$239,000; Durex Chemical Corp., \$13,843; Diamond Alkali Co., \$6,870; Balto Chemical Works, \$5,000; M. S. R. R. Administration, \$3,236.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The Organic Salt & Acid Company, Avenue R, Newark, N. J., has had plans prepared for improvements in one of its buildings at the local plant, estimated to cost \$16,000.

Henry Laurence Gantt, an industrial engineer of national reputation, died Sunday evening at his home in Montclair, N. J., after an attack of indigestion. He was fifty-seven years old.

The Hunt Chemical Company, Jacksonville, Fla., recently incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, is planning for the early operation of a plant for the manufacture of chemicals and specialties. V. Thompson is president, and Fred Kurtz, treasurer.

The number of workers in drug and chemical plants in New York State during September increased 3 per cent, according to the State Industrial Commission. The number of soap factory employees also increased slightly.

The Sanitary Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of disinfectants, etc., is having plans prepared for a four-story plant. The company recently filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000. S. H. B. Harris is general manager.

The Pocahontas Guano Company, Lynchburg, Va., has awarded a contract for a large addition to its plant. Improvements will also be made in the existing structures, the entire work being estimated to cost about \$125,000. The new structure will be about 150x300 feet. It will have a capacity of about 600 tons of material per day.

The phosphate mines at El Boroudj, Morocco, will probably be put up to public tender early next year. The concession is not one which would interest small companies, as it is expected that it will call for 100,000,000 francs (say \$20,000,000) capital. A well known French company is already at work preparing for the tender.

A dispatch from Washington says that a bill was introduced in the Senate providing for continuation of the operation of the Government nitrate plant at Mussel Shoals, Tenn., as an agriculture military asset. The bill would create a corporation capitalized at \$12,500,000 all of which the Government would subscribe to operate the plant.

The Bankers Trust Co. has sued Edward W. Bedford in the Supreme Court, through White and Case, alleging that on Feb. 15, 1917, the trust company made a contract with Bedford for the sale of 1,439 bales of dry chemical wood pulp, on commission, and that Bedford obtained \$13,202 for the wood pulp, but paid to the bank only \$8,712. The bank demands the balance. No answer has been filed.

A sodium sulphate deposit estimated to contain 6,000,000 tons has been discovered in the Blue Mountains, Saskatchewan, about twelve miles from Harvey on the Bengough-Radville branch of the Canadian National Railway. The salts are said to be 98 per cent pure, needing no refining and worth upwards of \$20 per ton. Three farmers have filed claims on a strip of land six miles long by half to three-quarters of a mile wide giving them mining rights. Large orders from the pulp mills are expected. Limestone has also been found in the district, which will make possible the manufacture of sodium carbonate.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 40 and 42.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR INTERMEDIATES

Producers Refuse Business for Export Owing to Difficulty of Filling Domestic Orders—Benzol in Good Request—Domestic Colors Strong and Several Shades are Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Hematin, Extract, 1c lb.	Logwood, Extract, 1c lb.
Declined	
No Declines	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C.P. gal.	\$34	\$34	\$25	\$24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06½	.06	.06	.09
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.44
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure gal.	.26	.26	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil lb.	.32	.32	.28	.28
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.50	.50	.45	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	1.00	1.00	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.35	1.00
*Nominal				

Orders for many intermediates for export are being rejected, owing to the difficulty of making domestic deliveries. Betanaphthol, paranitraniline and alphanaphthylamine are exceedingly scarce. The supply is light and some producers are booked far in 1920, especially on paranitraniline. Both the para-amidophenol hydrochloride and base are strong and in light supply for quick delivery. Hydroquinone, while not especially active is strong and is tending upward. Paratoluidine is still in big request, and very little material is being offered.

All crudes is still uncertain as to supply. Toluol supplies have been cleaned up during the week, and the spot market has nothing to offer. Benzol is in good request, but supplies are in the hands of producers. The stringency is causing bullish ideas as to prices for 1920 business, in fact almost double the price paid on contract last summer. Naphthalene flakes are tighter and the tendency is toward higher figures, especially on the flake.

Albumen is still soft in second hands. The material is plentiful, and prices are shaded. Annatto and cochineal are more active. Shipments of archil recently arrived, but because of the bare market, the tight condition continues. Fustic is slightly firmer. Hematin has been advanced, owing to the strong position of logwood. Starches and dextrines are still weak.

Domestic colors are decidedly strong and continue in very good request. Prices are steady, and there is a scarcity of many shades. Swiss goods are still light on spot and are in good demand.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—The market still shows considerable strength. Supplies continue light on spot and are held at 30c@33c. It is predicted that 1920 business on contract will bring about 28c.

Aniline Salt—The salt situation is still tight, and little material is available either from the producers or outside sources. December will see supplies somewhat freer, around 36c@40c.

Para-amidophenol—This market continues tied up, especially on the base which is bringing \$2.75. The hydrochloride is in better shape and under steady consumption at \$2.40@2.50.

Benzidine Base—Offerings are lighter, and the market is stronger on account of a large export business. Quotations are \$1.10@1.25.

Dimethylaniline—Spot material continues extremely scarce at 58c@60c, and is in heavy demand.

Hydroquinone—The lightness of stocks in the hands of producers and the demands of consumers keep the market strong. Prices are strong at \$2.15.

Betanaphthol—Offerings are still confined to one or two sources who are naming 50c regardless of quantity. The demand is large, and in all probability this price will be carried into 1920 for spot goods.

Alphanaphthylamine—The domestic supply is very scarce owing to the recent heavy exports. Prices are very strong at 33c@35c.

Paranitraniline—Second holders are quoting higher and have little material to offer, as the production from one or two sources is tied up for some time. Quotations are \$1.00@1.10.

Paratoluidine—Very little material is coming through for spot sales, which are bringing \$1.75@2.00.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—The stringency is still acute in the open market, and offerings are still in the dark as to spot goods. From all indications, contracts for 1920 business will show a strong advance over the present contract market, and spot supplies will be sold at a premium, especially during the early part of the year. The price today is nominal except on the material going on contract.

Naphthalene—Supplies are lighter, and it is only occasionally that buyers are able to do better than 6½c. Prices for the most part are maintained at 6½c@8c for the flake, and 8½c@9½c for the ball. Crude naphthalene is 2½c.

Phenol—Export business is limited and confined largely to inquiries. The domestic situation is unchanged, there being a good movement at 12c@17c.

Toluol—The market has recovered, and at the close buyers were unable to obtain supplies of spot goods which are very scarce and quoted around 28c for drum lots.

Xylol—The supply for prompt shipment is very limited.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Annatto—Both the seed and the fine are slightly firmer, owing to the broader consuming demand. However, stocks are still plentiful, and sales are still made at 32c@33c for the fine and 5c@7c for the seed.

Albumen—First hands continue to maintain a bullish attitude on the Chinese egg, although the present market is in a soft position, especially in second hands. Prices are \$1.60@1.90. Imported blood continues in heavy call but very light supply, and domestic blood of good quality is moving at 55c@60c.

Archil—Shipments recently reached this port, but the goods were sold long before arrival. Prices are largely nominal at 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—Buying is slightly more spirited, but as yet no material effect is noted on the supply. Holders are still naming 65c@80c, according to type in request.

Dutch Madder—The market is firm because of the continued lowering of supplies. Prices are 28c@30c.

Fustic—The situation is slightly stronger. Buying is largely spasmodic, and there is little tendency to shade 22c@27c for the solid; 30c@40c for the crystals; 15½c for the 42-degree extract, and 15c@19c for 51-degree liquid.

Hematine—Owing to the continued strength of the logwood situation, holders have advanced the price a cent a pound and a further advance is likely soon. Prices are now 13c@17c for the 51-degree extract, and 28c@30c for 100 p. c. crystals.

Logwood—Due to the increase in cost of sticks at primary points and higher freight rates, the extract market has advanced. The demand is very strong. The solid is now held at 20c@21c; crystals at 24c@30c, and 51-degree Twaddle at 12c@14c.

DEMANDS FOR DYES IN CHINA

The trade in dyes and all similar materials in Hongkong is gradually recovering, although it is far from its pre-war volume or value, says Consul General Anderson. The total imports of dyeing and tanning materials, mostly native dyes, coming into Hongkong in 1918 were valued at \$1,705,007 gold, gambier, mangrove bark, sapan wood and similar materials making up most of the amount. The value of aniline dyes imported was only \$33,101 gold, of which the United States furnished about two-thirds.

During the current year the value of both total imports and aniline dyes has increased, the total value for the first quarter being £98,134 and that of the second quarter £102,200, a total for the half year of £200,334, or, at normal exchange, \$983,627 gold. Of this amount the imports of aniline dyes were valued in the first quarter at \$91,429 gold and in the second quarter at \$78,095 gold, or a total of \$169,524 for the half year. Of the imports of aniline dyes in the first quarter the United States furnished almost the whole, while of those in the second quarter the United States furnished only about three-fourths, Japan furnishing a small portion of the balance, probably of American dyes, and Switzerland furnishing a portion. The shipments from Switzerland are increasing in quantity. It does not appear whether these dyes are of German or Swiss manufacture, although they are accepted as Swiss.

Hongkong importers are not finding it easy to secure the Chinese trade with American or other aniline dyes. Either the unfamiliar appearance of the package, the actual or imagined difference in quality or divergence and variations in shades or some other reasons operate against all these new dyes, while the difficulty of securing supplies at times has been a very serious added feature of the situation which has affected Swiss dyes as well. The Chinese at present are evidently relying upon their native dyes more than they have for many years, but at the same time it is always to be realized that the demand for good aniline or other foreign dyes in China is always practically without limit. The price of such dyes naturally has much to do with their success in this field, especially in the case of artificial indigo, for which there is always an especially strong demand and an unlimited market, but in which the competition of native-made natural indigo will be felt when prices go high. In other colors there is less difficulty as to price, but there is an absolute need of uniformity in quality, colors, and an important regard for trade-marks and the nature and size of packages.

Dyestuff Notes

The Utica Dyeing Company, Utica, N. Y., has arranged for the erection of a new two-story dye house addition to its plant.

The Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Plum Point Lane, Newark, N. J., have filed plans for the erection of a new extension to their plant, to cost about \$8,000.

The California Ink Company, of San Francisco, has taken over the business of George D. Graham and the California Aniline and Chemical Company and is preparing to enlarge its manufacturing facilities. Ownership of the latter company makes it independent of foreign supply for essential dyes and chemicals. The concern supplies about ninety per cent of the newspapers west of Denver with ink and enjoys a large export trade.

Robert and Sevier Bonnie, of Louisville, A. W. Clark, formerly of the Heath & Milligan Paint Company at Chicago, and G. A. Goodell, formerly superintendent for the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, have organized the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, at Louisville. Plans have been prepared for the building and the contract for its construction has been awarded, with orders for machinery placed several weeks ago. The annual output will be 2,000,000 pounds of colors for manufacturing paints and varnishes, sprays, insecticides and general chemicals. The initial unit is estimated to cost \$70,000.

VALUE OF ALIZARIN DYE IMPORTS (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—American imports of alizarin and alizarin dyes during the month of September, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, totaled 1,373 pounds, valued at \$473. Of this, England supplied 1,360 pounds, valued at \$469, the balance coming from Canada. England also supplied 2,891 pounds of natural indigo, valued at \$2,050, while 10 pounds additional, valued at \$10, came from Salvador. There were no importations of synthetic indigo during the month.

The total amount of other colors or dyes was 285,327 pounds, valued at \$398,636. The largest shipper was Norway, with 97,519 pounds, valued at \$120,160. The highest value was on the imports from Switzerland, 81,412 pounds, bearing a value of \$145,084. England furnished 76,016 pounds for \$84,844, and Canada 107 pounds for \$173. Germany is listed as having sold us 1,474 pounds for \$658.

The other countries exporting these commodities to the United States were Belgium, 24,538 pounds valued at \$39,310; France, 3,990 pounds valued at \$8,060; Netherlands, 235 pounds valued at \$275, and Japan, 36 pounds valued at \$72.

Our importations of extracts and decoctions for dyeing totaled 45,885 pounds valued at \$9,405, Haiti furnishing 35,964 pounds for \$1,481; France, 1,102 pounds for \$7,438; Canada, 120 pounds at 50 cents per pound; Argentina, 2,100 pounds for \$100, and Japan 6,599 pounds for \$326.

The Dooner & Smith Chemical Company, 376 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., has purchased six city lots located in Newark, and will erect several one-story brick structures.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 42; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 43.

STOCKS OF FATTY OILS SMALL

Export Business at a Standstill Owing to Fall in Rate of Exchange—Little Buying Interest Shown Except by a Few Large Consumers—Prices Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
China Wood Oil, Bbls., 1/4c lb.	Spot, Olive Oil Foots, Bbls., 1/4c lb.	Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, Bbls., 1/4c lb.	Linseed Oil, Nov.-Mar., 5c gal.
			Palm Oil, Niger, 1/4c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.15	\$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.24
Lard, No. 1	1.50	1.35	1.45	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd.	.95	.95	1.00	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	1.50	1.90	2.25	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.30	.30	.31	.35
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.17 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.30	.20	.17 1/2	.17 1/2
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.20	.20	.17 1/2	.17 1/2
Linseed cars, bbls.	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.57
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.25
Peanut, refined	.26	.26	.27	.22 1/2
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.18	.18

*F. O. B. Mills

The fixed oil market has been quiet and dull throughout the past week with few developments of importance. The general feeling has been characterized by a slightly easier tendency, although actual price revisions have amounted to practically nothing. Demand, except in the case of two or three oils, has revealed little or no interest on the part of large consumers. The low ebb to which European exchange has fallen has very efficiently knifed any real export buying at this time. Stocks of fatty oils available at the present time are not large, and cessation of buying interest has been almost wholly responsible for the easier tendency, the steadiness of prices belying any heavy accumulation of supplies. There seems to be no question that a resumption of active inquiries from consumers would stiffen the market decidedly.

Vegetable Oils

Spot and nearby positions of linseed oil have been advanced by crushers. Coconut, soya bean and peanut are dull. Olive is steady with routine inquiry. Cottonseed is firm.

Linseed Oil—The heavy buying by both speculative and consuming interests of linseed oil for future delivery has forced one or two crushers to withdraw from the market on November-March positions temporarily until the seed situation clears and assurance of continued supply is made. There is not a great deal of American oil available on the spot in second hands or to be had from crushers for immediate delivery. Crushers have advanced November-March delivery to \$1.77 per gallon for car lots in barrels. April-November is steady at \$1.62. Heavy importations of English linseed oil have been noted during the past week, offered two weeks ago at \$1.63 to arrive, which figure also seems to be ruling for additional shipments en route. The seed situation is very unsatisfactory to crushers. Although the price of the seed in Duluth remains pegged at \$4.77, seed values are mounting on the scarcity,

and advices from Winnipeg state that the price there has passed the five-dollar mark for cash seed.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading in cottonseed oil has been active for the past few days, reports of reduced output inducing some covering by shorts. For spot prime summer yellow in barrels, 23c@23 1/2c a pound is current. The market generally is firmer on the heavier buying. Crude oil at the mills is quoted at 20c@20 1/2c.

Corn Oil—Particularly in the case of refined corn oil, producers are out of the market just at present, reporting to be sold ahead considerably. There is an active inquiry among second hands. Quotations name 23c per pound for the refined where it is to be had, while the crude at the mills is quoted at 18c in tanks.

Coconut Oil—The market here for coconut oil is weak. Demand has fallen off to a minimum, and little business is passing except for small odd lots. Buyers evidently have lost interest in coconut oil for the time being. Holders in some quarters are reported to be rather anxious. Not a great deal of price conceding is in evidence, although there are considerable stocks here said to be in weak hands. With the present price of copra on the Coast, 9 1/4c@10c, crushers near New York report that they will have to get 18c a pound for Ceylon type oil in barrels in order to clear costs. Business for spot Ceylon in barrels is passing at 17 1/2c and some sales said to be down to 17 1/4c. Tanks in New York are named at 16 1/4c@17 1/4c a pound. For Cochon type oil, 19c will buy spot stuff in barrels. Some holders are asking up to 19 1/2c. Tanks, rolling and spot, are quoted nominally at 18 1/4c@19c. Manila oil is quiet with little doing. The price for tanks on the Coast is unchanged at 16 1/2c@17c.

China Wood—On the general firmness of linseed oil and the impending shortage of American flaxseed, China wood oil is stronger. The price is a trifle higher at 22 1/2c@23 1/2c a pound. There is an active demand reported. Considerable adulterated oil is said to be offering on this market.

Palm Oil—The market for palm oil is easy and quiet. Lagos in casks is named at 16 1/4c@17c a pound. For Niger, 15 1/4c@16c is ruling. Demand is reported rather slow.

Peanut oil—The refined is in fair demand at 26c@27c a pound. Crude domestic oil at the mills in tank cars is to be had at 23c@24c a pound. Oriental crude oil on the Coast in tanks is named at 22 1/2c@23c a pound.

Soya Bean Oil—The market for bean oil is decidedly weak. Demand is very light, no large transactions having been put through for the past few days. Leading consumers are evidently out of the market. Such business as is passing is of a small broken-lot nature. Spot oil in barrels in New York is quoted at 17 1/4c@18c a pound, which figure might be very well shaded in weak hands. For tanks on the Coast, 16 1/4c@16 1/2c is ruling. Prices are generally easy.

Olive Oil—The demand for olive oil is routine with prices firm and well maintained. For denatured \$2.50 @ \$2.55 per gallon is the price, while edible is quoted at \$3.10@3.20. Foots as to quality when and where available are selling for 18c@19 1/4c a pound.

Animal Oils

Stearic Acid—There have been no changes during the week, prices holding steady and quiet. For triple

pressed, 30c per pound is named. Double is bringing 26½c and single 23c for cars.

Lard Oil—There has been no change in price or market conditions. Demand is routine with quotations firmly maintained at former levels. For prime, \$1.80 @ \$1.85 per gallon is ruling; off prime is \$1.65@ \$1.70, and extra number one, \$1.40. Number one is quoted at \$1.32@ \$1.33 and number two at \$1.27@ \$1.28.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—There is a good demand for cod oil, and the business passing is limited chiefly by the small size of stocks. Producers report that they are pretty nearly cleaned out and have but small residue stocks on hand. Some buyers are finding oil in second hands readily. For the Newfoundland, \$1.14 per gallon is the ruling figure, while for the domestic \$1.12 is named.

Menhaden Oil—There is no more Northern menhaden crude available, all quotations having been withdrawn. For Southern crude at Baltimore, the price is given at 95c per gallon. White bleached winter is quoted at \$1.24@ \$1.27 per gallon and yellow bleached at \$1.22@ \$1.25. Southern producers still have small stocks left.

ENGLAND'S OILSEED INDUSTRY

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hull, England, Nov. 8.—The new crop of Egyptian cottonseed is now coming to hand, and the total arrivals by Dec. 31 will probably have reached 400,000 tons from all sources, which is, however, only two-thirds of Britain's pre-war importation which used to be around 600,000 tons. The deficiency in cottonseed during recent years has been compensated for in part by increased imports of refined cotton oil from America and by the increased home production of edible oils and fats from oil-nuts.

The aggregate of oil-nuts and kernels in the nine months period is 330,551 tons which is approximately the same as in the corresponding period of last year, when it was 329,033 tons.

The following table shows the imports of oilseeds and oilnuts into the United Kingdom in the nine months January-September of the present year and in the corresponding period of last year in long tons of 2,240 pounds, taken from the official returns of the British Board of Trade:

Nine months, Jan.-Sept.

	1919	1918
Linseed	397,800	154,470
Cottonseed	256,471	274,261
Rapeseed	49,000	27,200
Castorseed	13,876	57,509
Soya beans	44,284	.....
Other oil seeds	2,565	1,170
Copra	38,790	7,752
Ground nuts	85,943	115,596
Palm kernels	192,505	202,455
Other oil nuts	13,313	3,230
Total	1,094,547	844,023

England's oilseed and oilnut crushing industry is now greater than Germany's industry before the war.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of paints, varnishes, etc., has acquired the Campbell Glass & Paint Co., operating plants in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and the Mound City Linseed Oil Company, St. Louis, Mo. The consideration is approximately \$900,000.

The Oil Markets

The motor boats Daylite, Sunlite, Dawnlite and Twilite, aggregate tonnage 6,432, have been chartered to carry cargoes of linseed from the River Plate to north of Hatteras.

The British Food Controller has issued an order withdrawing linseed and linseed oil from the schedule of the Seeds, Oils, and Fats Order of June 19, 1919. The effect is that licenses will no longer be required to purchase or sell either linseed or linseed oil.

The Coconut Products Corporation has completed a large plant at Baltimore, Md., and is preparing to begin the production of coconut products for use in the manufacture of coconut meal cakes, drugs, soap, explosives, butter and lard. The company owns a 52,000-acre plantation on the Island of Mindanao in the Philippines.

The British Colonial Office has made it known that the Governments of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia have been requested at the instance of the Food Controller, to prohibit the exportation from those colonies during the next few months to all destinations outside the British Empire of palm kernels, ground nuts and copra, but to issue export licenses to all exporters of those articles to the United Kingdom who apply for them.

Receipts at the port of San Francisco during the second week in November included the following: On the George Washington from Christiania, to the Norway Pacific S.S. Co., 12,103 casks of nitrates; on the Santa Cruz from Calcutta, Manila and Honolulu, to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., 5,272 bags of bone meal; on the Moano, from Wellington to Hind, Rolph & Co., 7,692 bags of copra and 141 packages of vanilla; on the Nile, from Hongkong and other Oriental ports to the China Mail S.S. Co., 1,785 barrels and 430 cases of vegetable oils and 458 packages of cassia.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is making a study of the loss of vegetable oils in transit between the Orient and this port, this problem having become a serious one. William Kincaid, local manager of the Shipping Board, states that most of the claims for losses are connected with shipments made in soft-wood containers and suggests that the surest solution for the situation is the use of metal drums. Hardwood barrels are being given a trial, and these may prove to be satisfactory. One vessel arrived here recently with a loss of \$50,000 worth of oil, and it developed that the containers had leaked into the bilges and the precious article had been pumped out as water.

Prices in the San Francisco market on Nov. 15 were as follows: Raw linseed oil in barrels, \$2.06 a gallon; in cases, \$2.16; boiled, in barrels, \$2.08; in cases, \$2.18. Castor oil, in cases, No. 1, \$2.55 per gallon; Bakers' AA, \$2.38; China nut oil, \$25 per case. Soya bean oil, in sellers' tanks, 16½c per pound; in barrels, 16½c. Manila coconut oil, in sellers' tanks, 16¾c per pound. Peanut oil, per pound, 21c. Turpentine, in iron barrels, \$1.89 per gallon; in cases, \$1.99 per gallon. Copra, in bulk at the dock, 9¾c per pound, and in bags, 10½c. Raw fish oil, in barrels, \$1.25 per gallon. Boiled fish oil, in barrels, 85c per gallon; in cases, 95c per gallon. Pure sperm oil, in barrels, \$1.90 per gallon; in cases, \$2.00 per gallon. Whale oil, in barrels, \$1.35 per gallon; in cases, \$1.40 per gallon. Quicksilver, \$82.50 a flask.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 43 and 44.

PRICES HIGHER AT LONDON AUCTIONS

Opium, Aloes, Tannic Acid, Cascarella, Menthol and Camphor Advanced—Cloves and Arsenic Firmer—Market for Fine Chemicals and Drugs More Active
(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 25.—The market for fine chemicals and drugs is more active. Moderate supplies of crude drugs were offered at the Drug Auction on Thursday last. There was spirited bidding and considerable competition for certain products, which brought higher prices.

The market is higher on Turkey opium, (to arrive), Zanzibar aloes, tannic acid, cascarella, shellac, menthol, English camphor, condurango, hexamine, acetanilid and Japanese mint oil.

Prices are steady for Rio ipecac, turpentine, Peru balsam, sennas and cascara sagrada.

Cloves, phenazone, agar agar and arsenic are firmer. There is an easier tone in orris root, castor oil and phenacetin.

Caffeine and cadmium are lower.

London, Nov. 10 (By Mail).—Business shows decided improvement, although there are no particular items of interest to mention, except perhaps that quinine continues unsettled and our Government's policy has not yet been declared. The demand, however, for quinine is brisk from all quarters and makers and merchants alike experience difficulty in meeting it.

Bromides are exceedingly firm and scarce on the spot, although an easier market is anticipated should the supplies from Germany, so much talked about, be permitted to come in. On the other hand the stoppage of shipments from the United States is undoubtedly the reason for the firmness of this market, not only in bromides but in the usual items imported from America during the war. This is particularly the case as regards formaldehyde, hexamine, lactic acid, resorcin, saccharin and lithia carbonate, all of which are firmly maintained with upward tendency.

Acetanilid is firmer at 2s 9d to 3s per pound.

Bleaching powder is in good demand and higher at £17 per ton.

Camphor, Japan slabs, is 6d per lb. higher at 17s 6d.

Advices from Amsterdam give 759 bales and 100 cases of Java coca leaves as up for auction there on Nov. 6. Total 49,520 kilos with alkaloidal content 657 kilos or about an average of 1.33 per cent.

Ergot of rye, Spanish, continues scarce, and several forward shipments under contract having failed to put in an appearance, serious claims have arisen and the price has been driven up to 18s per pound c. i. f. from Spain.

Formaldehyde is quotably higher and scarce at 165s per cwt. Hexamine is firmer at 6s per pound. Oil of lemon is advancing and it would appear that stocks in Messina are held in strong hands, quotations varying from 6s 6d to 8s 6d c. i. f. per pound.

Menthol continues to advance and fully 10 per cent has been added to last week's price at 46s to 50s per pound. The statistical position shows considerable strength. The shipments from Japan to the United States during the seven months to July 31 were 112,802 kin as against 123,985 kin in 1917, and 57,071 kin in 1918. Of the total 158,825 kin shipped to all countries

in 1919, deducting shipments to the United States, there remains only 46,023 kin for the rest of the world's consumption.

Quicksilver is unsettled, but nominally higher at £16 15s to £17 5s per bottle. Senega continues scarce, and spot stuff is fetching 9s to 9s 3d per pound.

The strike disturbances in the United States have not affected the London markets to the extent one would expect, but the firmness may be taken as a strong indication that American products in stock here will move up in price.

The shortness in the supply of coal in Germany is acutely felt, and several large chemical works have been closed down for a period of three weeks and more. The shortage of rolling stock and the consequent difficulties in transportation are greatly impeding German export trade.

GERMAN EXPORTABLE SUPPLIES

The German Government has issued the following list of chemicals which may be exported without any restrictions to Great Britain:

Iron acetate	Lead acetate
Calcium acetate	Lead nitrate
Acetic acid	Lithium carbonate
Acetone	Magnesia
Adalin	Magnesium chloride
Aluminium	Magnesium sulphate
Aluminium acetate	Magnesium dioxide
Aluminium sulphate	Nitric acid
Ammonia	Menthol crystals
Ammonium carbonate	Mercury salts
Ammonium chloride	Methyl-ethyl-ketone
Ammonium chlorate	Nitric acid
Ammonium nitrate	Nickel oxide
Ammonium phosphate	Oxalic acid
Ammonium sulphate	Phosphoric acid
Baryta	Picric acid
Bleaching powder	Quinidine salts
Boracite	Quinine salts, except quinine sulphate
Calcium borate	Chinoidine
Magnesium borate	Acetates
Boric acid	Crystalline sodium salts
Sulphur in sticks	Soda ash
Calcium carbide	Sodium aluminate
Carbon disulphide	Sodium bicarbonate
Carbonic acid	Sodium chloride
Chloroform	Sodium nitrate
Chromic acid	Sodium nitrite
Cinchonine salts	Sodium silicate
Cinchonidine salts	Sodium sulphate
Calcium citrate	Sodium sulphite
Citric acid	Stovaine (substitute for cocaine)
Copper sulphate	Sulphuric acid
Cream of tartar	Tartaric acid
Epsom salt (Riescrit)	Oils: Fish oil, cod liver oil, spermaceti oil, animal oil, coconut oil, refined and unrefined oil, mineral jellies, liquid paraffin, turpentine, essential oils (provided these cannot be used for perfumery) and other oils not enumerated.
Ether	
Ferrous sulphate	
Formaldehyde	
Fusel oil	
Photographic gelatin	
Glycerin	
Hydrochloric acid	
Hydrofluoric acid	
Iodine	
Lactic acid	

BADISCHE CO'S STOCKS OF DYES

At the general shareholders' meeting of the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik there was considerable discussion about the proposal to move the headquarters of the corporation from Mannheim across the Rhine to Ludwigshaven. This proposal seemed to meet with general approval, but no definite decision was taken. At the annual meeting of the Badische shareholders a dividend of 12 per cent was declared (as compared with 20 per cent for the previous year). The management reported that the first 10 months of 1918 had been quite satisfactory as far as the activity of the factory is concerned, but the income from sales had not kept pace with the increased cost of operations. The last two months of the year, however, brought disaster. First the war orders were canceled; then, in the latter part of November, the Ludwigshaven and Oppau factories had to be partially closed down on account of lack of coal.

In February, 1919, bonds to the extent of 50,000,000 marks (about \$11,900,000 at par) were issued by the Badische, the principal object of which was to provide funds for factory extension and improvement. The gross profits during 1918 were 67,646,537 marks (about \$16,100,000 at par), as compared with 58,245,342 marks (about \$13,860,000) in 1917. Some of the other items mentioned in the annual report are:

Item	1917	1918
General operating expenses ..	\$1,900,000	\$3,657,000
Interest on bonds	201,400	193,360
Written-off	4,970,000	9,664,000
Net profit	7,914,000	3,500,000
Mines, buildings and apparatus	49,745,000	91,325,000
Stocks of dyes and other materials	15,200,000	19,175,000

THE BRITISH CHEMICAL MARKETS

Sir S. W. Royle & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, say of heavy chemicals: More business has been passing in yellow prussiate of potash; the export demand for soda continues, and good business has been done for delivery well into 1920. Makers are very firm in their ideas of values with the increased cost of production. A good trade has been passing in tartaric acid for 1920 delivery and makers are well sold ahead. There is little offering for this year's delivery. Citric acid is unchanged. The supply of cream of tartar is quite unequal to the demand and the price has advanced. Stocks of bichromate of soda have been cleared and full rates are realized for any available quantities for early delivery. Bichromate of potash is in fair request. Oxalic acid is easier with increased supplies. Makers of borax and boracic acid are still behind with orders and are booked well ahead. Phosphate of soda is firm.

Alum and sulphate of alumina are in heavy demand. Sal ammoniac and muriate of ammonia are unchanged, makers being well supplied with orders. White caustic soda is in strong request and price is higher. Ammonia alkali has been advanced £1 per ton for 1920 delivery. Benzoles continue in active demand and prices remain firm. Toluoles are in good supply. Solvent naphtha is very scarce and, with an increased demand, prices are much firmer; for forward delivery the tendency is towards higher prices. Heavy naphtha is also more active. Creosote remains unchanged with very little available for delivery this year. Crude carbolic acid is without enquiry; crystal is dearer but the demand is disappointing. There is, however, strong enquiry for liquid for export. Pitch has still a good market and a fair business has been done; makers generally, however, are showing some reluctance to sell forward, anticipating still higher values in the future.

Foreign Trade Notes

The Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius und Bruning in Höchst (on the Main) declared a dividend of 12 per cent for 1918 (18 per cent in 1917) at the general shareholders' meeting which was held recently. During April and part of May, 1919, the factory was idle as a result of a shortage of supplies of fuel. In 1918 Höchst issued 30,000,000 marks (about \$7,140,000 at par) of 4½ per cent bonds.

The Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation in Berlin declared a dividend of 12 per cent for 1918 (18 per cent in 1917). The value of the supplies of raw and finished material is placed at \$3,500,000 in 1918, compared with \$2,776,000 in 1917.

The Farbwerke Mulheim vorm. A. Leonhardt & Co., in Mulheim on the Rhine, the majority of whose shares are owned by the Leopold Casella G. m. b. in Frankfurt, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its preference shares and 4 per cent on the common shares (the same as in 1917). The gross profits in 1918 were 231,665 marks (about \$55,000 at par) as compared with 181,631 marks (about \$43,000) in 1917.

The Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron announces a dividend of 7 per cent for 1918. In 1917 the dividend was 16 per cent and a further bonus of 6 per cent was also paid out. Net profits were 4,516,200 marks (about \$1,075,000) as compared with 9,651,671 marks (about \$2,296,000) in 1917.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS OF INSECT FLOWERS

The peculiar properties of pyrethrum flowers, a variety of chrysanthemum which, when dried, are deadly poison to insects, while at the same time harmless to higher animal life, including man, have made these flowers a very valuable insecticide. The following statistics show the exports of dried flowers and insect powders for the six years from 1913 to 1918:

Year	Flowers Pounds	Powder Pounds
1913	350,225	210,012
1914	819,612	256,566
1915	2,058,090	309,664
1916	1,811,564	557,123
1917	3,330,672	671,218
1918	3,223,845	815,050

In the year 1913 the largest foreign purchaser of the Japanese flowers was Great Britain, which imported 184,930 pounds, while China purchased the largest amount of insect powder, 77,084 pounds. During that year the exportation to the United States amounted to only 30,736 pounds of flowers and 16,027 pounds of powder. In 1918, however, the United States was by far the largest purchaser of flowers, exports to this country amounting to 2,721,993 pounds, or 84 per cent of the total exportation. China, however, is still the leading purchaser of insect powders, exports to that country amounting to 206,682 pounds in 1918, while the export of powder to the United States amounted to but 120,949 pounds, or about 14 per cent of the total exportation.

The production of flowers, which in 1918 amounted to 6,720,000 pounds, fell off greatly during 1919, to 2,479,680 pounds. During the first six months of 1919 exports of pyrethrum flowers amounted to 3,581,453 pounds, or twice the amount exported during the same period of last year. This export is, of course, out of the 1918 production, but indicates a demand which can not be met from Japanese production, as shown by the 1919 harvest and forecast of the 1920 crop.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs 454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk..lb.	.54	—	.55
Acetone .....	.13	—	.15
Acetphenetidin	2.50	—	2.60
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials..	—	—	—
Adeps Lanae, hydrous, See Lanolin	—	—	—
Anhydrous, See Lanolin	—	—	—
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	—	4.70
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	—	4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 85 p.c.....gal.	1.42	—	1.43
97 p.c.....gal.	1.45	—	1.46
Denatured, 180 proof.....lb.	.60	—	.63
188 proof .....	.64	—	.67
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.65	—	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.65	—	.66
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.12	—	.12 3/4
Chloride U.S.P.....lb.	.24	—	.25
Hypophosphite	2.10	—	2.15
Iodide	—	—	4.85
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	.83	—	.85
Persulphate .....	.95	—	1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.65	—	3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of	—	—	—
Antimony) .....	.18	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.09	—	.11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free	—	—	.74
sulphur .....	.35	—	.50
Antipyrine, bulk	5.50	—	5.60
Apomorphine Hydrochloride..oz.	—	—	26.80
Argols .....	.08	—	.11
Arsenic, red .....	.23	—	.25
White .....	.10	—	10 1/2
Aspirin .....	.95	—	1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	—	30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Barbital	—	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.29
*Chlorate, pure .....	.30	—	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.20	—	3.25
St. Thomas	3.20	—	3.25
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzonaphthol	4.25	—	4.50
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P..lb.	—	—	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.90
Oxide, pd.	—	—	3.30
Oxychloride	—	—	3.65
Salicylate	4.70	—	4.75
Subbenzoate	—	—	3.30
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.30
Subgallate	—	—	3.45
Subiodide	—	—	3.00
Subnitrate	—	—	3.00

*Nominal.

Bismuth Subsalicylate	—	—	3.60
Tannate	—	—	2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.08	—	.08 3/4
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.40	—	1.45
Caffeine, alk., bulk.....lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Hydrobromide	8.50	—	9.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Phosphate	10.00	—	11.00
Sulphate	9.50	—	10.00
Calcium Glycophosphate ..lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Iodide	—	—	4.60
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate .....	.85	—	.90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	—	—	3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	3.75	—	3.80
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	3.75	—	3.80
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Monobromated, bulk	—	—	4.90
Caramel	1.05	—	1.10
Casein, C. P.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	—	—	.20
Cerium Oxalate .....	.74	—	.78
Heavy .....	.04	—	.06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots..lb.	—	—	.95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.30
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals.oz.	—	—	1.26
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.oz.	—	—	.74
Sulphate	—	—	.45
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—	—
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	—	—	9.50
Cryst., bulk	—	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.47
Cases, fingers .....	.50	—	.52
Codeine, Alk., 10-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	11.45
Nitrate	—	—	10.30
Phosphate	—	—	8.60
Sulphate	—	—	9.15
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbls.	—	—	90.00
Norwegian	—	—	130.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar, U.S.P.....lb.	.55	—	.56
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.55	—	.56
Cresote, U. S. P.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Carbonate	5.75	—	6.00
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	—	—	—
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials..ea.	—	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	32.00	—	33.00
15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	—	1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	—	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	—	—	.17
Washed	—	—	.26
Nitrous, conc.	1.10	—	1.11
U.S.P., 1880	—	—	.34
Anaesthesia	—	—	.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic	—	—	—
Formaldehyde .....	.33	—	.35
Gelatin, silver	1.10	—	1.15
*Gold	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.....lb.	—	—	.21
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	—	—	.23
C. P. in cans	—	—	.21
Dynamite, drums included..lb.	15 1/2	—	16
Saponifications, loose .....	.14	—	3 1/2
Soap Lye, loose	—	—	7.50
Guaiacol, liquid	—	—	7.50
Carbonate	—	—	.85
Guarana	4.25	—	4.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	5.50
Imported	—	—	1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	—	—	2.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	—	—	4.50
Ichtyol	—	—	4.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	—	—	5.25
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	—	5.75
Crystals	—	—	—

Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	—	1.25
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P..lb.	—	—	1.10
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.27
Iodide	—	—	4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.11
*Kamala, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P..lb.	.35	—	.41
Anhydrous, cans .....	.35	—	.41
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII..lb.	—	—	3.40
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.58	—	.60
Powdered .....	.90	—	1.00
Lithium Carbonate	—	—	1.50
Citrate	—	—	2.25
Lupulin	2.25	—	2.30
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls..lb.	.12	—	.12 3/4
Glycophosphate	—	—	4.25
Hypophosphite	1.65	—	1.70
Oxide, tins light	—	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	—	2.15
Salicylate .....	.60	—	.65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	9.20	—	9.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.....lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Manganese Glycophosphos ..lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Iodide	—	—	5.00
Peroxide .....	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, crystals	—	—	.35
Menthol, Japanese	—	—	13.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	85.00	—	90.00
Bisulphate	—	—	1.17
Blue Mass	—	—	.70
Powdered	—	—	.30
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.76
50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.06
Citrine Ointment	—	—	.30
Calomel, Amer.	—	—	1.15
Corrosive Sublimated, cryst..lb.	—	—	1.40
Powdered, Granular	—	—	1.42
Iodide, Green	—	—	4.11
Red	—	—	4.21
Yellow	—	—	4.11
Red Precipitate	—	—	1.75
Powdered	—	—	1.85
White Precipitate	—	—	1.88
Powdered	—	—	1.90
with chalk	—	—	.70
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic	—	—	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	—	—	12.00
Milk, powdered	—	—	2.00
Mineral Oil, white	1.00	—	2.10
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.....oz.	—	—	8.30
Hydrochloride	—	—	8.80
Sulphate	—	—	8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.....oz.	—	—	13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	—	—	11.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	—	—	13.45
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—	—
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	7.50
Granular	—	—	8.00
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Papain	3.50	—	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—	3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.30	—	.31
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Petrolatum, light amber bbls..lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Cream White .....	.07	—	.08
Lily White .....	.09 1/4	—	.10
Snow White .....	.13	—	13 1/2
Phenolphthalein	1.75	—	1.80
Phosphorus, yellow	—	—	.35
Red .....	.66	—	.70
Pilocarpine	—	—	10.00
Podophyllin	8.00	—	8.50
Potassium acetate	—	—	1.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Bisulphate .....	.45	—	.48
C. P. ....	.75	—	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	.75	—	.76
Granulated .....	.75	—	.76
Chlorate .....	.18	—	.19
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.81
Glycophosphate, 75%	1.75	—	1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.95	—	2.00
Iodide, bulk	3.50	—	3.55
Lactophosphate	—	—	.55
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	.55	—	.58

*Nominal.

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Potassium Salicylate.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles.....	1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	— .90
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	1.20	— 1.22½
Second Hands, Amer.....oz.	—	— .80
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Alkaloid.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Acetate.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Benzoate.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Citrate.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Dihydrochloride.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	— 1.19
Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	— 1.29
Phosphate.....oz.	—	— 1.19
Salicylate.....oz.	—	— 1.19
Tannate.....oz.	—	— .90
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.oz.	—	— 1.26
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	—	— .85
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	—	— .41
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	— .41
Rosewater, triple.....lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., insoluble.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	—	— 30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .90
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	80.00	— 90.00
Powdered.....lb.	85.00	— 95.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	— .32
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	80½	— 81½
Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb.	—	— .36
Marseilles, white.....lb.	—	— .40
Green, pure.....lb.	—	— .19
Ordinary.....lb.	—	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	— .25
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	—	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .50
Cacodylate.....oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.		
crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	15½	— 16
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	— .20
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII.....lb.	—	— 1.12
Granular, U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	— 1.27
Cyanide 96%, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	— 4.05
Peroxide.....lb.	35	— 40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.....lb.	17	— 18
Dried.....lb.	40	— 45
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .60
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	—	— .014
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.....lb.	—	— .60
Carbonate, pure.....lb.	40	— 45
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	— 3.70
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .65
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	33	— 36
Cartons, 1 lb.....lb.	35	— 40
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots.....	85	— 90
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	— 16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.40
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.60
Precip., U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .17
Lac Sulphur.....lb.	—	— .13
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	67	— 67½
U.S.P.....lb.	73	— 73½
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	98	— 98
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	—	— 11.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— 11.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	— .60
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crude		
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Artificial.....lb.	14	— 15
Spirits, see Naval Stores		
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	—	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	—	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	45	— 50
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	— 4.15
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	45	— 75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	22	— 23
Stearate.....lb.	38	— 42

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. See Heavy Chemicals		
Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	98	— 1.00
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol.....lb.	85	— 90
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	13½	— 14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	13½	— 14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	14	— 15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	— .26
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	— .23
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	19½	— 20
Liquid, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .25
Crude, 25%.....gal.	24	— 31
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	—	— 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	— 90
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .91
Second hands.....lb.	92	— 93
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	75	— 85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	30	— 36
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	40	— 45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	50	— 60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	60	— 65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	20	— 23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	24	— 36
Picric, kgs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., U.S.P. lb.	32	— 33
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	21½	— 23½
Pyrogallie, reasblimed.....lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	50	— 55
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	68	— 69
Sulphurous.....lb.	66	— 66½
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	72	— 74
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	72½	— 74½
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	83	— 84
No. 2.....lb.	—	— 80
No. 3.....lb.	—	— 75
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	35	— 40
Sweet.....lb.	35	— 40
Meal.....lb.	40	— 45
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	— 10.00
Grey.....lb.	—	— 23.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	30	— 32
Powdered.....lb.	33	— 35
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	69	— 69½
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	— 4.00
Powdered.....lb.	—	— 4.30
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	65½	— 67
Wood, powdered.....lb.	64	— 65
Civet.....oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	30	— 35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	35	— 36
Spanish Apples.....lb.	45	— 55

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	58	— 60
Jewelers, large.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small.....lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French.....lb.	55	— 60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	35	— 40
Reeds.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Spanish.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	—	— 30
Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	33	— 35
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	85	— 90
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		
Russian.....lb.	—	— 10.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	19	— 21
Honey, Calif.....lb.	32	— 33
Leeches.....lb.	—	— 12.00
Manna, large flake.....lb.	75	— 80
Small flake.....lb.	60	— 64
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	21	— 23
Irish.....lb.	11	— 15
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	—	—
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	23.00	— 25.00
Tonquin.....oz.	45.00	— 50.00
*Synthetic.....oz.	—	— 30.00
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	67½	— 68
Powdered.....lb.	12½	— 13
Poppy Heads.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Sandalwood.....lb.	48	— 49
Ground.....lb.	55	— 60
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	— 3.25
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	30	— 31
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	11½	— 12½
Kegs.....per keg	—	— 6.5

BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	47½	— 50
South American.....lb.	60	— 65
*Flr, Canada.....lb.	—	— 13.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Peru.....lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tolu.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	28	— 30
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	17	— 20
Bayberry.....lb.	50	— 60
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	60	— 65
of Tree.....lb.	35	— 40
*Buckthorn.....lb.	60	— 65
Calisaya.....lb.	95	— 100
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	16	— 18
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	—	—
Siftings.....lb.	—	—
Chestnut.....lb.	10	— 10½
Cinchona, red quills.....lb.	70	— 80
Broken.....lb.	60	— 65
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	—	—
*Broken.....lb.	—	—
*Loxa, pale, bs.....lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	—	—
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	—	—
Condurango.....lb.	10	— 10½
Cotton Root.....lb.	25	— 26
Cramp (true).....lb.	42	— 45
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	11	— 12
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	— 10
*Elm, grinding.....lb.	30	— 40
Select bbls.....lb.	65	— 70
Hemlock.....lb.	67	— 68
Lemon Peel.....lb.	10	— 10½
Meczeron.....lb.	22	— 25
Oak, red.....lb.	68	— 70
White.....lb.	68	— 70
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	10	— 11
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	12	— 13
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	10	— 13
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	20	— 23
Northern.....lb.	20	— 23
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	26	— 28
of Fruit.....lb.	25	— 28
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	35	— 45
Select.....lb.	45	— 55
Simaruba.....lb.	60	— 65
Soap, whole.....lb.	15	— 17
Cut.....lb.	23	— 24
Crushed.....lb.	21	— 23
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	70	— 75
of Tree.....lb.	30	— 35
Willow, Black.....lb.	16	— 17
White.....lb.	67	— 68
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	67	— 68
White Cherry.....lb.	15	— 17
Witch Hazel.....lb.	68	— 70

*Nominal

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BEANS			LEAVES AND HERBS					
Calabar	lb.	.85 — .86	*Aconite	lb.	.60 — .70	Colchicum	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
St. Ignatius	lb.	— —	Balmory	lb.	.15 — .17	Colombo, whole	lb.	.24 — .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.09 — .12	Bay, true	lb.	— —	Comfrey	lb.	.25 — .28
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	— 1.75	Belladonna	lb.	.28 — .30	Culver's	lb.	.23 — .24
Para	lb.	1.15 — 1.25	Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16 — .18	Cranebill, see Geranium.		
Surinam	lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Buchu, short	lb.	2.30 — 2.35	Dandelion, English	lb.	.24 — .26
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50 — 5.50	Long	lb.	— —	American	lb.	.21 — .22
Cuts	lb.	3.25 — 3.50	Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	— —	Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.65 — .70
Bourbon	lb.	3.00 — 3.25	American	lb.	.29 — .35	Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29 — .30
South American	lb.	3.25 — 3.75	Catnip	lb.	.15 — .16	Echinacea	lb.	.45 — .48
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75 — 3.00	Chestnut	lb.	.06 — .07	Elecampane	lb.	.13 — .14
Green Label	lb.	— 2.75	Chiretta	lb.	.25 — .26	Galangal	lb.	.28 — .30
BERRIES			*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.60 — .70	Gelsemium	lb.	.13 — .14
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.85 — 1.40	Truxillo	lb.	.18 — .19	Gentian	lb.	.14 — .15
XX	lb.	1.40 — 1.45	Coltsfoot	lb.	.29 — .32	Geranium	lb.	.14 — .15
Powdered	lb.	1.40 — 1.45	Conium	lb.	.12 — .14	Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.25 — .27
Fish	lb.	.60 — .65	Corn Silk	lb.	.12 — .14	Bleached	lb.	.29 — .30
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40 — .45	Damia	lb.	.12 — .14	*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00 — 3.00
Juniper	lb.	.08 — .08½	Deer Tongue	lb.	.12 — .14	Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00 — 10.00
Laurel	lb.	.08 — .10	Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.23 — .24	Northwestern	lb.	5.00 — 10.00
*Poke	lb.	.14 — .15	Imported	lb.	.30 — .32	Southern	lb.	— —
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15 — .16	Eucalyptus	lb.	.10 — .11	Golden Seal	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18 — .20	Euphorbia Pifillifera	lb.	.15 — .16	Powdered	lb.	6.40 — 6.60
Sloe	lb.	.25 — .30	Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.14 — .15	*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
FLOWERS			Henbane, German	lb.	— —	White, Domestic	lb.	.30 — .32
Arnica	lb.	.37 — .42	*Russian	lb.	1.20 — 1.25	Powdered	lb.	.25 — .26
Powdered	lb.	.80 — .80	Domestic	lb.	.40 — .45	*Imported	lb.	— —
Borage	lb.	.60 — .70	Henna	lb.	.62 — .65	Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.10 — 3.20
Calendula Petals	lb.	— 2.75	Horehound	lb.	.16 — .16	Powdered	lb.	3.30 — 3.50
Chamomile, German	lb.	— —	*Jaborandi	lb.	.45 — .50	Rio, whole	lb.	3.20 — 3.35
Hungarian type	lb.	.50 — .55	Laurel	lb.	.08½ — .09	Powdered	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Roman	lb.	.35 — .40	Life Everlasting	lb.	.10 — .11	Jalap, whole	lb.	.70 — .80
Spanish	lb.	.45 — .45	Liverwort	lb.	.21 — .25	Kava Kava	lb.	.22 — .25
Clover Tops	lb.	.11 — .12	Lobelia	lb.	.50 — .55	Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Dogwood	lb.	.17 — .18	Matico	lb.	.20 — .23	Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80 — .90
Elder	lb.	.50 — .55	*Marjoram, African	lb.	.45 — .46	Spanish natural bales	lb.	.19 — .20
Insect, open	lb.	.55 — .60	Motherwort herb	lb.	.16 — .17	Selected	lb.	.40 — .40
Closed	lb.	.55 — .60	Patchouli	lb.	.76 — .83	Powdered	lb.	.24 — .25
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.45 — .50	Pennyroyal	lb.	.12 — .16	*Lovage, American	lb.	.73 — .75
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.75 — .80	Peppermint, American	lb.	.26 — .30	Manaca	lb.	.27 — .28
*Kousso	lb.	.60 — .60	Pichi	lb.	.11 — .12	Mandrake	lb.	.35 — .35
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18 — .20	Prince's Pine	lb.	.21 — .22	Musk, Russian	lb.	— 1.00
Select	lb.	.26 — .28	Plantain	lb.	.12 — .14	Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22 — .22
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37 — .40	Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50 — 3.00	Verona	lb.	.30 — .31
Without Leaves	lb.	.60 — .65	Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10 — .11	Pareira Brava	lb.	.30 — .32
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Rose, red	lb.	1.10 — 1.15	Pellitory	lb.	.20 — .21
Black	lb.	.55 — .60	Rosemary	lb.	.12 — .14	Pink, true	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Mullein	lb.	1.68 — 1.70	Rue	lb.	.65 — .65	Pleurisy	lb.	.16 — .20
Orange	lb.	1.95 — 2.00	Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	— —	Poke	lb.	.15 — .17
Poppy, red	lb.	.95 — 1.10	*Grinding	lb.	.11½ — .12	Rhatany	lb.	.12 — .14
Rosemary	lb.	.69 — .70	Greek, stemless	lb.	.11½ — .12	*Rhubarb Shenai	lb.	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.34 — .35	Spanish	lb.	.08½ — .08½	Cuts	lb.	— —
Valencia	lb.	14.50 — 15.00	Savory	lb.	.20 — .20½	High Dried	lb.	— —
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	14.50 — 15.00	Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75 — .80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.66 — .70
GUMS			Half Leaf	lb.	.50 — .55	American	lb.	.38 — .40
Aloe, Barbados	lb.	.96 — 1.05	Siftings	lb.	.24 — .25	Mexican	lb.	.48 — .50
Cape	lb.	.13 — .15	Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35	Senega, Northern	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 — .09½	Tinnewely	lb.	.16 — .17	Southern	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.80 — .85	Pods	lb.	.10 — .12	Serpentaria	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	.50 — .95	Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40 — .45	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20 — .25
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— —	Spear-mint American	lb.	.20 — .22	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38 — .40
Powdered	lb.	— —	Squaw Vine	lb.	.35 — .36	Stripped	lb.	.50 — .55
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35 — .40	Stramonium	lb.	.35 — .36	Spikenard	lb.	.30 — .32
*Seconds	lb.	— —	Tansy	lb.	.11 — .11½	Squill, white	lb.	.12 — .13
Sorts Amber	lb.	.15½ — .16	Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14 — .14½	Stillingia	lb.	.14 — .16
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .30	French	lb.	.14 — .14½	Stone	lb.	.12 — .14
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.40 — 3.60	Uva Ursi	lb.	.10 — .11	Turmeric Madras	lb.	.12 — .12½
Powdered	lb.	5.00 — 5.25	Witch Hazel	lb.	.08 — .10	Aleppy	lb.	.08½ — .09
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	.80 — 1.00	Wormwood imported	lb.	.14 — .15	China	lb.	.07½ — .08
Sumatra	lb.	.36 — .38	Yerba Santa	lb.	.12 — .13	Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55 — .60
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 32 Col. 2			ROOTS			True (Aletis)	lb.	.65 — .70
Catechu	lb.	.11 — .15	Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.70 — .75	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.60 — .65
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.40 — 1.50	German	lb.	— —	*English	lb.	— —
Euphorbium	lb.	.28 — .30	Alkanet	lb.	2.25 — 2.50	*German	lb.	— —
Powdered	lb.	— .50	Althea, cut	lb.	— 1.00	*Japanese	lb.	— 1.5
Galbanum	lb.	1.38 — 1.45	Whole	lb.	.35 — .40	Yellow Dock	lb.	.13 — .15
Gambier	lb.	.11 — .12	Angelica American	lb.	.35 — .37	*Yellow Parilla	lb.	— .20
Gamboge	lb.	1.58 — 2.05	Imported	lb.	.59 — .60	SEEDS		
Guaiac	lb.	.70 — 1.00	Arnica	lb.	.85 — 1.00	Anise, Levant	lb.	.20 — .20½
Hemlock	lb.	.83 — .90	Arrowroot, American	lb.	— .30	Star	lb.	.15½ — .18½
Kino	lb.	.49 — .59	Bermuda	lb.	.20 — .21	Spanish	lb.	.20 — .20½
Mastic	lb.	1.10 — 1.15	St. Vincent	lb.	.20 — .21	Canary, *Spanish	lb.	— —
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.85 — .90	Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10 — .12	Morocco	lb.	.08½ — .09
Sorts	lb.	.70 — .78	Bearsfoot	lb.	.06 — .09	South American	lb.	.07½ — .08
Siftings	lb.	— —	Belladonna	lb.	.50 — .65	Caraway, African	lb.	.13½ — .14
Oilbanum, siftings	lb.	.15 — .16	Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14 — .17	Dutch	lb.	.12 — .12½
Opium, See Pg. 33, Col. 3			Beth	lb.	.18 — .20	Domestic	lb.	.68 — .69
Sandarac	lb.	.47 — .50	Blood	lb.	.32 — .35	Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Sorts	lb.	— —	Blueflag	lb.	.32 — .34	Celery	lb.	.35½ — .36
Spruce	lb.	1.00 — 1.30	Bryonia	lb.	.24 — .26	Colchicum	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Storax, Art. cases	lb.	1.25 — 1.60	Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18 — .19	Conium	lb.	.05½ — .05½
*Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	— 28.00	Burdock, American	lb.	.16 — .17	Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.39 — .40
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.50 — 4.75	Calamus	lb.	.60 — .65	Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.05½ — .06
Seconds	lb.	1.50 — 3.75	Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20 — .35	Bleached	lb.	.09 — .09½
*Thirds	lb.	— 2.50	Cohosh, black	lb.	.09 — .10	*Nominal.		
*Nominal.			Blue	lb.	.13 — .14			

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Sodium Methylarsinate

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Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
*Malta	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.11 3/4	.11 3/4
Dill	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
German	lb.	.14	.16
Bombay	lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.04 1/4	.04 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08 3/4	.09
Chilian	lb.	.09	.09 1/2
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05 3/4	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.30	.32
Lobelia	lb.	.60	.65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
Dutch	lb.	.25	.26
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	.15 1/2
California brown	lb.	.16 1/4	.17
Chinese, Yellow ; ;	lb.	.08 3/4	.09
English, yellow	lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Parsley	lb.	.28	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.50	.51
Russian blue	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.25	.25 1/4
Quince	lb.	—	1.00
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.12 1/4	.12 1/2
Domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Sabadilla	lb.	.16	.17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	—	.35
Levant	lb.	1.20	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Bombay	lb.	.15	.16
Japan Caps	lb.	.19	.19 1/2
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	.24
China, Selected, mata	lb.	.19	.20
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.45	.47
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.47	.48
Mombasa	lb.	.16	.17
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.38	.32
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.55	.56
Amboyas	lb.	.55	.56
Penang	lb.	.70	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	.14
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.27	.28
Japan	lb.	.14 1/2	.14 3/4
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.44	.45
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.44	.45
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42 1/4	.43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26 1/2	.27
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.19	.19 1/2
White	lb.	.21	.21 1/2
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09 1/2	.10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.54	.55
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.48	.49
Dark	lb.	.47	.48
Candelilla	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	.96
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.85	.86
No. 2, North Country	lb.	—	.65
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.48	.50
Chalky	lb.	.45	.48
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	.15
White	lb.	.16	.17
Japan	lb.	—	.30
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	.08 1/2
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Stearic Acid, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31			
*Nominal			

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.25	9.50
Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	9.75
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Sweet	lb.	1.00	1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.45	.50
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.55	1.65
Bay	lb.	5.00	5.25
Bergamot	lb.	4.85	5.00
*Artificial	lb.	—	4.25
*Bois de Rose	lb.	9.00	10.00
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.90	1.00
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.25	.27
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	5.85	6.15
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.35	2.45
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	2.90
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.50	2.65
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.30	.32
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.60	.62
Java	lb.	—	.90
Cloves, can	lb.	3.75	3.85
Bottles	lb.	3.80	3.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	.95
*Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	65.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	9.50
Domestic	lb.	8.50	9.50
Erigeron	lb.	7.00	7.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	1.05
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.25	9.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.25	8.50
Turkish	lb.	5.00	5.25
Ginger	lb.	7.50	8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.90	1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.85	8.00
Twice rect	lb.	8.75	10.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	1.75
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	10.25	10.75
Garden	lb.	.75	1.00
Spike	lb.	1.65	1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	1.55
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.65	2.75
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.75	4.00
Distilled	lb.	1.00	1.10
Linaloe	lb.	6.75	7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.50	1.70
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	30.00
Artificial	lb.	8.50	9.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	105.00	120.00
Petale	lb.	140.00	150.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	25.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.50	4.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	3.25	3.50
Italian	lb.	4.00	4.50
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	.50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	5.25
Patchouli	lb.	25.00	30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.90	2.05
Imported	lb.	1.60	1.75
Peppermint, tins	lb.	7.85	8.10
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.40	8.50
Japanese	lb.	—	4.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	4.00
French	lb.	9.00	9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	5.25
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	17.50	18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.00	3.50
Rosemary	lb.	1.10	1.30
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.50	10.75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.80	2.00
Artificial	lb.	.85	.95
Savin	lb.	6.00	6.25
Spearmint	lb.	11.00	11.25
Spruce	lb.	.80	.90
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	1.75
White, French	lb.	2.10	2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	6.00	6.15
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	10.50	10.75
Synthetic U.S.P. bulk	lb.	—	7.5
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	6.00	6.25
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	10.50	11.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	15.00
Manila	lb.	25.00	45.00
Artificial	lb.	—	24.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	3.85	4.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	11.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.75	4.00
Malefern	lb.	—	10.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	5.75	6.30
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.00	2.25
Anethol	lb.	2.75	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	7.00	7.25
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.25	2.50
Imported	lb.	—	—
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	2.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.25	4.50
Imported	lb.	—	—
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	11.00	11.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	6.00	6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	40.00	45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	7.25	7.50
Citral	lb.	4.25	4.50
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	18.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	8.50	9.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	10.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.55	1.60
Eugenol	lb.	5.25	5.50
Geraniol, from citronella	lb.	3.50	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	6.50
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Heliotropin	lb.	4.00	4.25
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	20.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.00	9.25
Eucalyptol	lb.	8.00	12.00
Linalol	lb.	9.00	12.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	12.00	14.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	13.00
Menthyl	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	16.00	18.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	—	.75
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	14 1/2	15
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	12.00	14.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	35.00	40.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	38.00	40.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	20.00	24.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	20.00	22.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	22.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
*Safrol	lb.	.95	1.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Imported	lb.	—	1.70
Thymol	lb.	10.00	10.50
Vanillin	oz.	.95	1.05
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	13.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	7.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	8.00
30 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	9.50
Pure	100 lbs.	—	—
Glacial, bbls.	12.75	13.00	—
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	.04
Ground	lb.	.04 1/4	.04 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.04 1/4	.04 1/2
Chrome	lb.	.15	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.07 1/4	.08
Chrome	lb.	.17	.18
Ground	lb.	.09	.09 1/4
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.07 1/4	.08
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	.65
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.15
Anhydrous	lb.	2.75	3.00
Sulph.	lb.	1.70	1.85
Low grade	lb.	.14	.16
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.07 1/4	.08 1/4
Heavy	lb.	.10	.12
Arsenic, white	lb.	.20	.25
Red	lb.	.11	.15 1/2
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.12 1/4	.13 1/4
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	—	.08
20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.08 1/4
18 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
16 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
*Nominal			

OILS ESSENTIAL OILS

AND

Aromatic Chemicals

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Importers
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Correspondence Solicited

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NEW YORK

ROCKHILL & VIETOR

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NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb.	—	28 1/4	Pyrolygneous Acid, Tech. gal.	12	—	13 1/4	Dinitronaphthalene lb.	45	—	50
Sal Ammoniac, gray lb.	—	13 1/4	Saltpetre, Granulated lb.	—	—	13 1/4	Dinitrotoluol lb.	38	—	40
Granulated, white lb.	13 1/4	14	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light 100 lbs.	1.90	2.15	—	Diphenylamine lb.	53	—	58
Lump lb.	25 1/2	26	In bbls. 100 lbs.	2.00	2.25	—	Diokynaphthalene lb.	65	—	75
Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	Dense 58 p.c. bags 100 lbs.	2.40	2.65	—	"G" Salt lb.	—	—	—
"Dom, double bags 100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	Caustic, 76 p.c. lb.	—	—	—	Gammic Acid lb.	—	2.30	—
Antimony, Sulphuret lb.	—	—	F. o. b. Wks. 100 lbs.	—	3.50	—	Hydrobenzene lb.	1.50	2.00	—
Crimson F. lb.	—	40	F. A. S. 100 lbs.	—	3.32 1/2	—	Hydroquinone lb.	—	2.15	—
Golden No. 1 lb.	—	35	Ground, 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.00	4.25	—	Methylantraquinone lb.	—	—	—
No. 2 lb.	—	30	Sodium Acetate lb.	0.06 1/2	0.07	—	Monochlorobenzol lb.	10	12	—
Vermillion lb.	—	45	Bichromate lb.	1.54	1.16	—	Monothylaniline lb.	1.90	2.00	—
Blanc Fixe, dry lb.	0.03 1/2	0.04 1/2	Bisulphate lb.	3.00	4.00	—	Naphthalenediamine lb.	—	—	—
Barium, chloride lb.	—	85.00	Bisulphite lb.	5.00	6.00	—	a-Naphthol, crude lb.	50	—	55
Imported lb.	—	80.00	Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	1.00	1.35	—	b-Naphthol, distilled lb.	45	—	50
Binoxide lb.	23	25	Bicarbonate lb.	—	2.45	—	Sublimed lb.	65	75	—
Nitrate lb.	11	13	Chlorate lb.	—	15	—	a-Naphthylamine lb.	33	35	—
Barites, roasted, white lb.	25.00	35.00	Cyanide 96-98 lb.	30	32	—	b-Naphthylamine, tech. lb.	1.15	1.25	—
Off color lb.	14.00	18.00	Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	—	3.60	—	Sublimed lb.	—	2.00	—
Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	2.00	2.10	Kegs 100 lbs.	—	3.85	—	Neulle Winter's Acid lb.	1.70	1.90	—
Calcium Acetate lb.	2.00	2.10	Nitrate, tech. 100 lbs.	2.95	3.15	—	Nitrobenzol lb.	15	16 1/2	—
Carbide lb.	05	07	Phosphate lb.	3.25	3.45	—	Nitrochlorobenzol lb.	40	45	—
Carbonate lb.	0.01 1/4	0.02 1/4	Refined lb.	07	07 1/2	—	Nitronaphthalene lb.	30	35	—
Extra Light lb.	04	05	Nitrite lb.	14	15	—	o-Nitrophenol lb.	75	85	—
Light lb.	03 1/2	0.04 1/2	Prussiate, Yellow lb.	23	25	—	p-Nitrotoluol lb.	—	1.35	—
Heavy lb.	03	04	Silicate, 60 deg. lb.	2.85	3.25	—	Nitrotoluol lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	20.00	25.00	40 deg. lb.	02	02 1/2	—	o-Nitrotoluol lb.	22	25	—
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	Sulphide, 60 p.c. lb.	0.04 1/2	0.05 1/2	—	Paranitraniline lb.	1.00	1.10	—
Chlorine, liquefied lb.	0.09 1/2	0.10 1/2	30 p.c. crystals lb.	02	02 1/2	—	m-Phenylenediamine lb.	1.00	1.10	—
Carbon bisulphide lb.	—	06	Sulphite lb.	03	03 1/2	—	p-Phenylenediamine lb.	2.50	2.75	—
Carbon tetrachloride lb.	—	11	Sulphate, Gl' b. salt 100 lbs.	1.25	1.50	—	Phthalic Anhydride lb.	—	90	—
Copper Carbonate lb.	—	28	Sulphur Dioxide Com. lb.	08	11	—	Pseudo-Cumol lb.	—	65 1/2	—
Subacetate (Verdigris) lb.	45	48	Sulphur crude lb.	25.00	30.00	—	"P" Salt lb.	—	65	—
Powdered lb.	40	42	Flour Com'l. bbls. 100 lbs.	1.70	2.00	—	Rescin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals	—	—	—
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76 lb.	27	28	Roll 100 p.c. 100 lbs.	2.95	3.15	—	Resorcin, Technical lb.	3.50	5.00	—
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. 100 lbs.	8.12 1/2	8.37 1/2	Flowers, 100 p.c. 100 lbs.	3.30	3.60	—	Sodium Naphthionate lb.	—	1.10	—
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y. 100 lbs.	8.25	8.50	Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots	—	—	—	Schaefer Salt lb.	55	60	—
Coppers, f.o.b. works 100 lbs.	1.20	1.30	60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ton	—	16.00	—	Tetranitromethylaniline lb.	—	2.90	—
Fluorspar, Powdered lb.	75.00	80.00	66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ton	19.00	21.00	—	Tolidin lb.	—	1.65	—
Acid Grade lb.	50.00	60.00	Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ton	22.00	25.00	—	o-Toluidine lb.	25	30	—
Refined lb.	2.50	2.85	Battery Acid cars per 100 lbs.	Nominal	—	—	p-Toluidine lb.	1.75	2.00	—
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls. lb.	08	09	Tannic Acid, Tech. lb.	50	60	—	m-Toluylenediamine lb.	1.25	1.35	—
48 p.c. in carboys lb.	11	12	Tin. bichloride lb.	21 1/2	22 1/2	—	Xylene, pure lb.	40	50	—
52 p.c. in carboys lb.	11	12	Crystals lb.	43	45	—	Xylene, Com. lb.	40	50	—
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c. lb.	05	07	Zinc, carbonate lb.	18	21	—	Xylidine lb.	45	50	—
Lead, Acetate, white crys. lb.	14	14 1/4	Chloride, Fused lb.	09	10	—				
Broken Cakes lb.	13 1/4	14	Granulated lb.	—	13 1/2	—				
Granulated lb.	13 1/4	14	Oxide, French lb.	12	13	—				
Arsenate, powdered lb.	28	30	Leaded lb.	08 1/4	10 1/4	—				
Paste lb.	16	17								
Nitrate lb.	09	13								
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	09	13								
Foreign lb.	—	—								
Red, American lb.	10 1/4	13								
Sulphate, basic lb.	—	08 1/4								
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry lb.	0.09 1/4	13								
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over lb.	—	13								
English lb.	—	—								
Lithopone lb.	07	07 1/4								
Lime, hydrate lb.	2.00	2.05								
Acetate lb.	17	22								
Sulphur solution lb.	15	16								
Manganese Chlor. lb.	15	16								
Sulp. lb.	15	17								
Magnesite lb.	62.00	65.00								
f.o.b. N. Y. lb.	0.03 1/4	04								
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	—	1.50								
20 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	—	1.75								
22 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	—	2.00								
Nickel oxide lb.	40	50								
Salts, single lb.	14	16								
double lb.	12	13								
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys lb.	05	05 1/4								
38 deg. carboys lb.	06 1/4	06 1/2								
40 deg. carboys lb.	06 1/4	07								
42 deg. carboys lb.	07 1/4	07 1/2								
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c. lb.	33	38								
91 p.c. tech. lb.	21 1/4	25 1/4								
Phosphorus red lb.	60	70								
Yellow lb.	35	40								
Sesquisulphide lb.	—	42 1/2								
Plaster of Paris. bbl.	1.50	1.60								
True Dental lb.	1.75	2.00								
Potash Caustic, 86-92 lb.	28	32								
Sticks lb.	1.00	1.10								
Potassium Bichromate lb.	27	28								
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P. lb.	60	65								
80-85 p.c. lb.	—	25								
85-90 p.c. lb.	—	28								
90-95 p.c. lb.	—	—								
96-98 p.c. lb.	—	—								
Chlorate, cryst. lb.	19	20								
Powdered, American lb.	—	30								
Japanese lb.	—	—								
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. lb.	—	85.00								
Foreign lb.	—	—								
Permanganate, Com'l lb.	50	55								
Prussiate, red lb.	1.05	1.10								
Yellow lb.	38	40								
Sulphate lb.	—	150.00								
*Nominal.										

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol C. P. lb.	23	33
(90 p.c.) lb.	27 1/4	30
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	75	80
50 p.c. lb.	—	60
25 p.c. lb.	—	40
Cresol, U.S.P. lb.	15 1/4	17
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. lb.	40	45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. lb.	40	45
Naphthalene, balls lb.	08 1/2	10
Flake lb.	06 1/2	8
*Phenol lb.	12	17
Export lb.	—	22
Pitch, various grades. ton	14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	22	25
Crude heavy lb.	16	18
*Toluol, pure lb.	—	33
*Commercial, 90 p.c. lb.	—	33
Xylol, pure water white. gal.	40	45
Commercial lb.	30	35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)	1.50	1.60
Acid H. lb.	—	1.60
Acid Metanilic lb.	—	1.60
Acid Naphthionic Crude lb.	75	85
Refined lb.	1.00	1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, crude lb.	25	30
Refined lb.	—	35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c. lb.	—	2.50
*Aminoazobenzene lb.	—	—
*Aniline Oil lb.	31	33
*Aniline Salts lb.	36	40
Aniline for red. lb.	65	70
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) lb.	5.50	6.00
U.S.P. & F.I.C., see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Benzidine Base lb.	1.10	1.20
Benzidine Sulphate lb.	90	1.00
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. lb.	80	85
Benzylchloride, 95-97 lb.	26	28
Benzylphenol lb.	6.00	6.00
Diamidophenol lb.	10.00	12.00
Dianisidine lb.	30	32
Dinitrophenol lb.	15	20
*Dichlorobenzol lb.	24	30
Dinitrobenzol lb.	1.35	1.50
Diethylaniline lb.	56	58
Dimethylaniline lb.	23	28
Dinitrochlorobenzene lb.	—	—
*Nominal.		

ACID COLORS

Black lb.	115	170
Blue lb.	3.00	5.00
Brown lb.	1.25	2.00
Fuchsin lb.	2.50	3.30
Orange 11 lb.	45	50
Orange 111 lb.	1.00	1.25
Red lb.	1.10	1.20
Scarlet lb.	—	1.00
Scarlet 10B lb.	—	1.00
Amidine Yellow R. lb.	—	1.50
Alpine Yellow lb.	2.00	7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom. lb.	—	4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp. lb.	—	8.00
Azo Carmine lb.	—	4.00
Azo Yellow lb.	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade lb.	3.50	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S. lb.	12.00	14.00
Erythrosine lb.	—	10.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. lb.	—	3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, com'l. lb.	8.75	9.25
Granine lb.	—	7.50
Indigo 2 p.c. paste lb.	—	75
Indigotine, conc. lb.	3.00	3.50
Indigotine, paste lb.	1.50	1.60
Metanil Yellow lb.	1.50	1.60
Medium Green lb.	5.00	6.00
Naphthol Green lb.	—	1.50
Naphthylamine Red lb.	6.75	7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange, R. G. contract lb.	50	60
Orange Y conc. lb.	12.00	16.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type lb.	—	1.00
Ponceau lb.	1.00	1.10
Scarlet 2R lb.	—	1.50
Tartrazine, Dom. lb.	1.25	1.40
Tartrazine, Imp. lb.	10.00	10.00
Uranine lb.	6.00	7.00
Wool Green S. Swiss lb.	1.50	2.25
Yellow for Wool lb.	—	—

DIRECT COLORS

Black lb.	35	110
Sky Blue lb.	9.25	3.75
Blue lb.	1.55	1.75
Brown lb.	1.75	2.50
Bordeaux lb.	3.50	6.00
Fast Red lb.	1.50	2.30
Fast Yellow lb.	2.00	4.00
Yellow lb.	2.20	2.50
Violet con't lb.	3.50	4.00
Benzo Purperine 10B lb.	1.80	2.00
Benzo Purperine 4B lb.	1.50	1.50
Chrysophenine, Dom. lb.	1.60	2.25
Chrysophenine, Imp. lb.	5.00	5.25
Congo Red 4B Type lb.	7.00	8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. lb.	—	3.00
Oxamine Violet lb.	—	3.00
Primuline, Dom. lb.	—	—

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Asbestine	Litharge
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Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

OIL COLORS:

Blacklb.	.70	- 1.00
Blue	.....lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Orange	.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Red III	.....lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Red IV	.....lb.	1.80	- 3.30
Scarlet	.....lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	.....lb.	—	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	.....lb.	—	.65
Jet	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.30	- .40
Blue Dom.	.....lb.	.80	- .90
Brown	.....lb.	.35	- .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	- 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	- 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	2.20	- 2.50
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	1.80	- 1.70
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	—	3.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Chrysoidine R.	.....lb.	—	1.00
Chrysoidine Y.	.....lb.	—	.90
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	2.25	- 3.50
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	- 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	- 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	.....lb.	—	27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria Blue B	.....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Victoria Blue base, Dom.	.....lb.	—	6.00
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	- .33
Seed	.....lb.	.05	- .07
Carmine No. 40	.....lb.	5.35	- 5.50
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	- .80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Kurpahs	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Madras	.....lb.	.38	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.38	- .75
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	.30	- .32
Chinese	.....lb.	—	—
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	.....lb.	1.35	- .14
Aleppy	.....lb.	—	1.10

DYEWOODS

Sarwood	.....lb.	.06	- .08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	- .20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	30.00	- 35.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	- .06
Hypernic, chips	.....lb.	.07	- .09
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	40.00	- 45.00
Chips	.....lb.	.035	- .055

Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders	.....lb.	.20	- .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.17	- .20
Triple	.....lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	.....lb.	.20	- .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	.16	- .18
Liquid	.....lb.	.12	- .14
Tablet	.....lb.	.14	- .15
Cudbear, French	.....lb.	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	- .26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—

*Nominal.

Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.22	- .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.30	- .40
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.14	- .165
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.15	- .19
Gall	.....lb.	.25	- .27
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.13	- .145
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	- .30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	—	.24
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	- .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	—	.20
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.23
51 deg. Twaddle	.....lb.	.12	- .13
Contract	.....lb.	.104	- .104
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	- .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.065	- .075
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	- .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	- .85
Domestic	.....lb.	.55	- .60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	.65	- .80
Soluble	.....lb.	.65	- .80
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.15	- .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	- .14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	.....per 100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	.....per 100 lbs.	6.75	- 7.00
Potato, white or canary	.....lb.	.17	- .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	5.35
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	5.20
Potato, Domestic	.....lb.	.075	- .08
Imported, duty paid	.....lb.	.08	- .085

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	185.00	- 200.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	- 76.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan.	.....ton	65.00	- 70.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	- 65.00
Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	- 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	- 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	- 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	- 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	.....ton	105.00	- 115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	.....ton	75.00	- 85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	70.00	- 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.63	- .034
bbls.	.....lb.	—	.035
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.17	- .18
Common	.....lb.	.09	- .11
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.18	- .20
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	.14	- .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05	- .054
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.045	- .045
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.064	- .064
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.09	- .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08	- .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.0134	- .024
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	—

*Nominal.

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.034
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.034
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	—	.034
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	—	.034
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	—	.13
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.014
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	.014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.064
Valoni, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	—	1.14
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	—	1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	90.00	- 92.00
Norwegian	.....bbl.	—	130.00
Degras, American	.....lb.	.07	- .074
English	.....lb.	.074	- .084
Neutral	.....lb.	.14	- .16
Horse	.....lb.	.15	- .16
Lard, prime	.....gal.	1.80	- 1.85
Off prime	.....gal.	1.65	- 1.70
No. 1	.....gal.	1.32	- 1.38
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.40
No. 2	.....gal.	1.27	- 1.28
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	1.20	- 1.22
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	1.22	- 1.23
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	1.24	- 1.27
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	—
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	1.90	- 1.93
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.88	- 1.93
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.70	- 1.73
Dark	.....gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Prime	.....gal.	1.30	- 1.40
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	—	.25
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	—	.164
Saponified	.....lb.	—	.164
Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	1.95	- 2.00
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.90	- 1.95
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.90	- 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.95	- 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	—	.20
Double pressed	.....lb.	—	.20
Triple pressed	.....lb.	—	.20
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Prime	.....gal.	1.58	- 1.60
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	1.80	- 1.85
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	1.35	- 1.40

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	—	.30
Cases	.....lb.	—	.22
No. 3	.....lb.	.18	- .185
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.225	- .235
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.175	- .175
Tanks	.....lb.	.164	- .175
Cochin, bbs bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	.19	- .195
*Tanks	.....lb.	.184	- .19
Manila, tanks, coast	.....lb.	.165	- .17
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.23
Crude, Tanks	.....lb.	—	.18
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	—
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	.20	- .304
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	.....lb.	.23	- .304
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	.....lb.	.234	- .28
Linseed, raw car lots	.....gal.	—	1.77
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	1.80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.81
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.82
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	2.50	- 2.55
Edible	.....gal.	3.10	- 3.30
Foots	.....lb.	.18	- .194
Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	.164	- .17
*Benin	.....lb.	—	.164
Niger	.....lb.	.154	- .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined	.....lb.	.26	- .27
Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....lb.	.225	- .24
Oriental, coast, tanks	.....lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	1.65	- 1.70
*Blown	.....gal.	1.65	- 1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	2.59
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	.164	- .165
Netw York, bbls.	.....lb.	.174	- .18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.....lb.	—	.184
Yellow	.....lb.	.13	- .134
House	.....lb.	.14	- .15

*Nominal.

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	18½	12½
Lard City	lb.	—	20½
Compound	lb.	—	24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	33
Oleo	lb.	—	30
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	30
City, Loose	lb.	—	18½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	30
City Fancy	lb.	—	19½
Prime Packers	lb.	19	19½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	18½	18½
"A" White	lb.	17½	17½
"B" White	lb.	14½	15
Yellow	lb.	13	13½
Brown	lb.	11	11½
Bone	lb.	10½	12
House	lb.	13½	14½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	20	20½
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	29½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL		
Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	54.50
l.o.b. New Orleans	—	56.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	53.00
Columbia	—	—
New Orleans	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00 — 57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00 — 64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	80.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	80.00
*Nominal		

Miscellaneous

COCOA		
Accura	lb.	18 — 19
Bahia	lb.	20 — 22
Caracas	lb.	25 — 28
Hayti	lb.	18 — 18
Haracalbo	lb.	28 — 30
Trinidad	lb.	21½ — 23

SHELLAC		
*D. C.	lb.	— — —
*Diamond "I"	lb.	— — —
*Fine Orange	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
*Second Orange	lb.	— — —
*T. N.	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— 1.10
*Button	lb.	— 1.20
Regular bleached	lb.	— 1.10
Bone, dry	lb.	— 1.35

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	1.75	— 1.90
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-		
tilled, bbls.	gal.	— 1.55
Turpentine, Destructive dis-		
tilled, bbls.	lb.	1.80 — 1.60
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	8.50 — 10.50
Rosin, common	280 lb. bbl.	— 17.00
Medium	bbl.	— 19.00
Pale	bbl.	— 26.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	12.50 — 13.00
*Nominal		

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Nov. 13 to Nov. 21

ACID—Milk, 22 csk., Chas. Bischoff & Co., Hamburg

ALCOHOL—5 cs., 5 cs., 5 cs., 5 cs., 5 cs., New York Industrial Chemical Co., San Juan

ALMONDS—Bitter, 100 bgs., Grace Bros. & Co., Milan; 100 bbls., Bank of New York, City; 100 bgs., 217 pkgs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 451 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Genoa; 83 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Genoa; 167 bgs., Fruhling & Goschen, Genoa; 167 bgs., Konig Bros. & Co., Genoa; 100 bgs., Atlantic National Bank, Genoa; 37 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Genoa; 50 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Genoa; 3 bgs., 12 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 25 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 19 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Malaga; 821 bbls., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 200 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 545 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; 100 bgs., Wood & Selick, Messina; 91 ½ bgs., Smith & Schipper, Messina; 235 ½ bgs., Konig Bros., Messina; 200 bbls., American Express Co., Messina; 50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 25 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Almeria; 80 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Almeria; 250 bgs., 50 bbls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 3,234 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 114 bgs., F. Friedenberg & Co., Messina; 1,100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., 200 bgs., Bank of New York, Tarragona; 400 bgs., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 40 bgs., American Express Co., Tarragona; 150 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Tarragona; 125 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 500 bgs., Marterne & Hesse, Denia; 450 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Denia; 1,000 bgs., 2,197 bgs., Bank of Montreal, Alicante; 233 bgs., Mechanics Bank of Canada, Alicante; 410 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Alicante; 428 bgs., Imperial Bank of Canada, Alicante; 2,885 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Alicante; 23 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alicante; 20 bbls., T. M. Duché & Sons, Alicante; 88 bbls., 100 bgs., Irving National Bank, Alicante; Sweet, 83 cs., 50 bgs., Grace Bros. & Co., Genoa; 150 cs., London City & Midland Bank, Genoa; 300 cs., H. P. Winter & Sons, Genoa; 275 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 750 bks., British Bank of South America, Malaga; 200 bks., National City Bank, Malaga; 200 bks., R. F. Downing & Co., Malaga; 8 bks., J. Wile & Co., Malaga; 500 bks., Bankers Trust Co., Malaga; 300 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 750 bks., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 150 bks., Equitable Trust Co., Messina; 1,000 bks., American Express Co., Messina; 500 bks., Baring Bros. & Co., Denia; 450 cs., The British Bank, Almeria; 500 cs., Irving National Bank, Almeria; 700 bks., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 140 bks., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Alicante; 150 bks., Standard Bank of Canada; 200 bks., Bank of Nova Scotia, Alicante; 525

bks., Dominion Bank, Alicante; 100 bks., First National Bank of Boston, Alicante; 1,500 bks., Irving National Bank, Alicante; 1,000 bks., Continental & Commercial National Bank, Alicante; 300 bks., Lazard Freres, Alicante; 300 bks., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Alicante; 200 bks., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 460 bks., Konig Bros. & Co., Alicante; 900 bks., American Express Co., Alicante; 300 bks., Guaranty Trust Co., Alicante; 500 bks., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 700 bks., Grace Bros. & Co., Alicante; 130 bks., T. M. Duché & Sons, Alicante

ANILINE COLORS—14 csk., American Dyewood Co., Havre; 24 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, Eaton Clark & Co., Havre; 7 cylinders, L. B. Fortner & Co., Havre; 23 pkgs., F. E. Attiaux & Co., Havre; 30 pkgs., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 3 pkgs., New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 35 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 102 pkgs., 8 bbls., Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 70 pkgs., F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 10 pkgs., Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre

ARGOLS—136 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Leixoes Port; 150 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Leixoes Port

ARSENIC—250 csk., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

BARK—Cinchona, 1,196 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 1,700 bbls., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Batavia; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 900 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 87 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

BEANS—Cocoa, 1,041 bgs., National City Bank, Samarang; 150 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Colombo; 198 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Colombo; 200 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 105 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 25 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 550 bgs., 250 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 100 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 250 bgs., National City Bank, Trinidad; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 125 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 214 bgs., 522 bgs., G. B. Oliviant & Co., Lagos; 15 bgs., Gunobung & Co., Lagos; 205 bgs., T. B. Johnstone & Co., Lagos; 14,525 bgs., Anglo Guinea, Lagos; 217 bgs., Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 1,850 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Lagos; 1,200 bgs., 86 bgs., Willard Hawes & Co., Lagos; 426 bgs., Commonwealth Trust Co., Lagos; 134 bgs., R. Wilson & Co., Lagos; 211 bgs., Barnwell & Co., Lagos; 120 bgs., J. Walkden & Co., Lagos; 800 bgs., Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd., Lagos; 3,347 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; 2,481 bgs., J. H. Bayner & Co., Lagos; 5,517 bgs., Colonial Bank, Lagos; 91 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Lagos; 941 bgs., 165 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Para; 7,000 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co.,

Bahia; 500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 10,701 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 279 bbls., E. Boissevain & Co., Inc., Sourabaya; 60 bgs., Durel & Dodge, Batavia

CARDAMOMS—26 cs., Whitehall & Co., Colombo

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 5 csk., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

CHLOROFORM—3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

COPRA—1,690 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore

CUTTLEFISH BONE—162 straps, F. Lucetti, Genoa

DIVI-DIVI—452 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Trinidad

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., G. T. Wallace, Havre; 5 cs., Samson & Rosenblatt, Havre; 43 cs., 5 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 1 cs., H. Kaiser & Fils, Havre; 70 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Para

DYESTUFFS—Cudbear, 1 csk., Brown Bros. & Co., Orchil Liquor, 15 csk., Innis, Spelden & Co., Hull; 10 csk., W. A. Ross & Co., Hull; 5 csk., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

ERGOT RYE—15 bgs., American Smelting & Refining Co., Leixoes Port

EXTRACTS—Syrup, 5 cs., Nugens & Co., Havre; Tomato, 250 cs., G. Garanta, Genoa

GELATIN—Powdered, 55 cs., P. H. Mannes, Leith

GUMS—Arabic, 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 100 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Genoa; 80 bbls., Bernard, Judae & Co., Genoa; Tragacanth, 54 bgs., G. Gulbenkian, London; 190 bgs., 55 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

GLYCERIN—20 drums, Marx & Rawolle, London

HERBS—Medicinal, 500 bbls., National City Bank, Genoa; 50 bbls., M. Howestrey, Genoa; 12 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa; 11 cs., M. Herman & Co., Havre; 289 bgs., P. H. Petry & Co., Alicante

ICHTHYOL—8 csk., Merck & Co., Hamburg

INSECT POWDER—20 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

IRON OXID—240 bbls., 250 csk., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga

JUNIPER BERRIES—135 bbls., C. Hertzwig, Trading Co., London

KOLA NUTS—11 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Annotto Bay; 8 bgs., G. J. Lippmann, Grenada

LEAVES—Arbutus, 77 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Alicante; 183 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormly & King, Alicante; Patchouli, 155 bbls., D. L. Silverman, Rosemary, 48 bgs., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; Senna, 217 bales, London; Thyme, 27 bgs., Union Commercial Co., Alicante; 132 bgs., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante

LEECHES—1 tin, Lunham & Moore, Genoa

LICORICE PASTE—50 cs., Foreign Trading Banking Corporation Seville

LIME CITRATE—45 cks., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Genoa; Tartar, 248 bgs., Kerr Steamship Co., Gandia.

LIME JUICE—60 cs., I. E. Kerr & Co., Anratto Bay; 53 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

LYCOPodium—4 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

MAGNESIUM—20 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Genoa.

MANNA—20 cs., 8 1/4 cs., 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., G. Gunni, Genoa; 5 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa; 5 cs., P. Alessandro, Genoa.

MERCURY—100 bottles, Societa Generale Commission, Genoa; 200 bottles, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

MYROBALANS—4,000 pockets, Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta, 8,000 pockets, 480 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

NUX VOMICA—640 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

OILS—Amlicio, 18 bbls., Albany Chemical Co., Genoa; Anthracene, 150 bbls., T. D. Downing & Co., Hull; Castor, 2 cs., Frame & Co., Grenada; Coco-Nut, 121 cks., 60 cks., 58 cks., Poel & Brewster, Colombo; 50 cks., Darcy, Butler & Co., Colombo; quantity Clements & Son, Sourabaya; 141 pipes, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo; Cud., 100 cks., Bridgette & Co., St. John's; 147 cks., E. F. Drew & Co., St. John's; 200 cks., Swan & Finch, St. John's; 90 bbls., J. S. Bent, Hull; Codliver, 50 bbls., 75 cks., W. & S. Job & Co., St. John's; 200 cks., Bridgette & Co., St. John's; 10 bbls., Davis & Lawrence, St. John's; Crocodile, Saponified, 70 cks., Merck & Co., Hull; Fusel, 172 cks., United Chemical Organic Products Co., Hamburg; Linseed, 175 bbls., 766 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 30 bbls., Keystone Varnish Co., Hull; Raw, 1,762 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Hull; 200 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; Olive, 1,000 cs., F. Bertolli & Co., Genoa; 240 cs., A. Farrari, Genoa; 40 cs., J. A. Cocarra, Malaga; 50 bbls., F. Bertolli & Co., Malaga; 750 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 360 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; 500 bxs., American Express Co., Tarragona; 500 cs., Kerr Steamship Co., Valencia; 281 bbls., Kerr Steamship Co., Valencia; 500 cs., International Dispatch, Genoa; 600 cs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz; 500 cs., Battery Park National Bank, Tarragona; 130 bbls., F. Bertolli & Co., Seville; 100 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 100 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Seville; 25 bbls., Goldman Sachs & Co., Seville; 40 cs., Fourth Street National Bank, Seville; 450 cs., Irving National Bank, Seville; 200 cs., L. Corning & Co., Seville; 200 cs., M. H. Dudley & Co., Seville; 7 cs., J. Riano, Seville; Palm, 131 cks., British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 60 puncheons, British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 30 cks., Surpass Leather Co., Lagos; 192 cks., Colonial Bank, Lagos; Rape, 25 bbls., Cathedral Candle Co., Hull; Sulphur, 100 bbls., Fourth Street National Bank, Genoa; Sulphur, Green, 100 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; Vegetable, 8 drums, Kerr Steamship Line, Valencia; Whale, 230 cks., W. & S. Job & Co., St. John's.

OILS, ESSENTIAL—100 1/4 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina; 100 cs., Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 10 cs., American Express Co., Messina; 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 49 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 16 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; lot of cases, Fritzsche Bros. & Co., Hamburg; Bergamot, 5 1/4 cs., A. Chris & Co., Genoa; Citronella, 10 cks., Colgate & Co., Colombo; 147 cks., E. F. Drew & Co., Colombo; 22 drums, Durel & Dodge, Batavia; 16 drums, G. Gross & Co., Batavia; LEMON, 200 cs., George Lueders & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; 70 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; Orange, Sweet, 40 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Kingston; Peppermint, 75 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; Sandalwood, 24 cs., A. Chris & Co., London; 24 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

PARA-TOLUID—9 kegs, Essex Aniline Wks., Hull.

PERFUMERY—100 1/4 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., Genoa; 230 1/4 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Genoa; 40 1/4 cs., 14 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 2 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Batavia; 2 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 2 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 11 cs., Unger & Co., Havre; 6 cs., B. F. Vandegriit & Co., Havre; 5 cs., Benjamin E. Levy, Havre; 30 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 6 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 76 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 1 cs., C. Morana, Havre; 64 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 38 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 32 cs., E. Utard, Havre; 12 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Havre; 1 cs., A. V. Berner & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 1 cs., Bertioso & Co., Havre.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—8 cs., G. G. Wallan, Havre; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegriit & Co., Havre.

PIPERAZINE—3 cs., Lehn & Fink, Havre.

POTASH—10,998 bgs., National City Bank, London; 1,200 bottles, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

POTASSIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 11 cs., Columbia Trust Co., Rotterdam; Murate, 2,720 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Windsor; 11,114 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; 5,575 bgs., 5,600 bgs., German Kall Works, Hamburg; Sulphate, 3 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Prussiate, Yellow, 3 cks., Hamburg.

QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 150 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Batavia; 25 cs., Dominion Bank, Batavia.

ROOTS—Arrowroot, 214 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Trinidad; Ipecac, 9 bbs., National Park Bank, Rio de Janeiro; Licorice, 29 bgs., Carter & Meyer, Genoa; 116 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 1,817 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 186 bbs., S. B. Penick & Co., Seville; Squills, 20 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; Valerian, 17 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 15 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

SAFFRON—8 cs., Union Commercial Forwarding Co., Alicante; 1 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Alicante; 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Havre.

SALTPETER—437 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

SEED—Angelica, 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Aniseed, 25 bgs., S. Fernandez, Tarragona; Castor, 3,051 bgs., Bank of New York, Santos; Linseed, 66,627 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 9,574 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 200 cs., 500 cs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa; 200 cs., A. Fascolo, Genoa; 50 bgs., Contien Seed Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 137 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; Mustard, 319 bgs., H. P. Winter & Co., London; 193 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 898 bgs., American Express Co., Leith.

SOAP—Olive, 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 200 cs., Echaverria Bros. Seville.

SPICES—Cassia, 250 bbs., 200 bbs., Irving National Bank, Padang; 50 bbs., H. P. Winter & Co., Padang; 605 bbs., E. S. Kah & Valk Co., Padang; 63 bbs., T. Creidman, Padang; 1,543 bbs., 3,362 mats, Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; Cassia Vera, 165 cs., Taylor, Clapp & Beall, Batavia; Chillies, 50 bbs., Frame & Co., Lagos; Cinnamon, 110 bbs., W. Tappenback, Colombo; 1 cs., S. P. Penick & Co., Havana; Cinnamon, Quilla, 100 bbs., A. Kramer & Co., Colombo; 10 bbs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Colombo; Ginger, 463 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; Mace, 30 cs., 47 cs., 60 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; Nutmegs, 57 bgs., 122 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; 125 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Padang; Paprika, 10 bgs., M. Carley, Alicante; 5 bgs., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; Pepper, Black, 584 bgs., 1,367 bgs., E. Boisseval, Batavia; 477 bgs., 1,786 bgs., Durel & Dodge, Batavia; 300 bgs., Heuber, Kassilla Coffee & Spice Co., Batavia; 480 bgs., Grovenhorst & Co., Batavia; 536 bgs., Boile, Watson & Co., Batavia; 1,200 bgs., 1,190 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Batavia; White, 165 bgs., Old & Wallace, Batavia; 840 bgs., 150 bgs., Boustead & Co., Singapore; 500 bgs., 60 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Batavia; Peppers, Dried, 144 bskts., National City Bank, Genoa; Pimento, 1,000 bxs., W. Schall & Co., Gandia; 1,000 bxs., Guaranty Trust Co., Gandia; 2,000 bxs., Brown Bros. & Co., Gandia; 277 bgs., Park, Benziger & Co., Annotto Bay; 35 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Annotto Bay; Turmeric, 90 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

SPONGES—2 bbs., 4 bbs., Gallagher & Ascher, London; 6 bbs., M. P. Verga, Havana; 3 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore.

TALCUM POWDER—1,000 bgs., De Benedillo, Genoa.

TARTAR—953 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Messina; 561 bbs., National City Bank, Alicante; Tartrate, 412 bbs., Kerr Steamship Line, Alicante; 60 bbs., Kerr Steamship Line, Valencia.

THYMOL—3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga.

WAFERS—Medicinal, 2 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa.

WAX—Bees, 56 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso.

ZINC OXIDE—11 cs., Schieffelin & Co., London.

THE 8-HOUR LAW IN FRANCE

A great deal of comment has occurred in France over the provisions of the 8-hour law passed by the French National Assembly April 23, 1919, and the following summary of a circular issued over the signature of Mr. Colliard, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, a translation of which has been forwarded from Paris by Ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace, will be of interest as giving the official interpretation of the application of the law.

The law itself was very general, leaving administrative regulations to be worked out later, it even being left to these regulations to fix the dates when the law should become effective in a given trade industry, or political subdivision.

The law is to be applied, in general, to all workmen and employees of commercial and industrial establishments and enterprises, including mining enterprises (which were not specifically mentioned in the law) and to all classes of public employees, but it is not applicable to agricultural laborers.

The duration of work fixed by the law is understood to be the duration of effective work, and does not include rest periods. The law limits the daily hours of work to 8 and the weekly to 48, but provides for "any other equivalent limitation." It is understood that in some forms of work, e. g. of railroad labor, the 8-hour day is not practicable, but no "limitation" can be considered within the meaning of the law if the average day's work is more than 8 hours.

The maximum of working hours may be fixed either by day or by week. If it is fixed by the week, a regulation must be made distributing the 48 hours over the various days of the week. In this way, for example, Saturday half holidays may be provided.

It is lawful for employers and workmen to agree on a maximum number of hours which is less than that prescribed in the law. The law shall be considered as contravened only when the maximum is greater than 48 hours per week.

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